THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,342, New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash..........As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H. P.,) Captain E. P. G. Brown, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 12th August, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 9th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Saturday, the 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched for the above Ports on Thursday the 14th August, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day MONDAY, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer TILLY, Captain Betts, to Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th August 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee with Mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Passage and Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company,
"Limited."

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Chatham*, J. B. Trusted, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Chatham*.

Bombay, 24th July 1862.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD the Ship *Euphrates*, one good new PIANO, by Holderness and Holderness, in excellent order, with all the late improvements, and expressly made for India. Apply at the Office of CURSETJEE EDULJEE, Dubash, Forbes Street.

2nd August 1862.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY. AN INDIAN MAGAZINE,

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IN the *August No.*, just out, the first four chapters of a *New Indian Tale*—"NIRGIS; or, DELHI AND ITS ENVIRONS"; the first of a Series of *Sketches in the Punjab*—"MY TRIP to JUMOO"; Act I. of an *Original Comedietta*—"THE PASSING CLOUD; or, THE ARTIST'S WIFE"; No. I. of "INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A GRAMMAR-SCHOOL-BOY"; and a *General History of* "THE COTTON TRADE." —The following is a detailed list of the *Contents of the No.*:—1, Regret—Resignation—Presentiments,—a Poem; 2, Sketches in the Punjab: No. I., My Trip to Jumoo; 3, The Book of Days—a literary notice; 4, Incidents in the Life of a Grammar-School-Boy, No. I.; 5, Impromptu Lines to Grace S.; 6, The Passing Cloud; or, the Artist's Wife—a Comedietta in two Acts, by William Page Smith—Introduction to the Plot, and Act I.; 7, Nirgis: or, Delhi and its Environs, Chapters I. to IV.; 8, On the Cotton Supply; 9, Noble Clarence's Birthday—lines; 10, The Corpora Quadrigemina, Chapters XIX., XX. (*Captivity of Eve and her Aunt*); 11, Carmen Hibernicum, Latine redditum (*Molly Bawn*); 12, letter No. II. on AMATEUR ACTING, from Captain Sock Buskin to his Nephew Ensign O'Trigger; 13, Morals (Political) in the Punjab; 14, Calabria and the Liparian Islands—a literary notice; 15, How to Catch an Alligator—an extract; 16, The Doomed House, Chapters VII. to IX.; 17, The Native Cavalry of Bengal—a few words by Cecil Rutherford; 18, The Photograph Book—lines; 19, Administration of British India—a review of Edwin Arnold's work on Lord Dalhousie's career; 20, The Volunteer Movement; 21, Marengo—an extract; 22, The Poetry and Literature of Ancient Greece, by Lieut. E. Chapple, 95th Foot; 23, Ode to the Virgin; 24, Indian Retrospect—July.

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AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Pipe and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, quite new.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Maneckjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Post Office, 27, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, being COCOA-NUT DAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited,
JOHN CARDNO,
Manager, Bombay.

For the Commercial Bank of India,
ALEX. T. ANGUS,
p. Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent, Bombay.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
A. MORRISON,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd August 1862.

TO LET.

A LARGE GODOWN in Medow Street. Apply to Dhunjeebhoy Bhicajee, at the Office of Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th instant, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill, matted and papered, with a separate entrance, and Out-houses, with a Garden tastefully laid out with rare and lovely Plants, and with an excellent Fountain playing in the Compound. Apply to N. Sorabjee & Co., House Agents, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

THE GROUND-FLOOR OF A HOUSE in Clare Road, Byculla; five Rooms; separate entrance; Rs. 40 per month. Address "W. B.," at this Office.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PULIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 1st September next, at noon, the following vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, with masts and rigging, all standing, viz., Sloop *Clive*, teak built, burthen 426 tons old measurement, coppered and copper fastened, and in good condition.

This vessel is provided with tanks, and can be got ready for sea in a few days.

The paddle steamer *Victoria*, teak built, burthen 706 tons, exclusive of engine-room, coppered and copper fastened, engines by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal horse-power, with copper boilers weighing 56 tons or thereabouts. The vessel is in first-rate working order, and is fitted with paddle-wheel condensers capable of making 1200 gallons of fresh water daily. She can be got ready for sea in a few days.

In 1858 the *Victoria* had most extensive repairs, viz., new upper, lower, and poop decks, new paddle boxes with new paddle beams, and was re-coppered.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers shall have been sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within twenty days from the day of sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and vessel resold at his risk and loss.

The stores belonging to each vessel can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The vessels are now lying in the harbour, where they can be inspected at any time between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. MULLALY,
Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1862.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st July 1862.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

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28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 16th June 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

Notice.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	Stations.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	Bombay ...... Dep.	8 0	8 30	3 0	7 45	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2¼	Byculla .... „	8 22	8 52	3 17	8 0	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5¾	Dadur .... „	8 35	...	...	8 13	5 44	...	9 13	2 56
8	Mahim ...... Arr.	...	...	...	8 22	5 55	...	9 22	3 7
9¼	Coorla......... dep.	8 48	...	...	...	...	6 11	...	...
16¾	Bhandoop .... „	9 13	9 40	...	...	...	6 43	...	...
20¼	Tannah .... „	9 30	9 57	4 9	...	...	7 0	...	...
33¼	Callian ...... Arr.	10 10	10 37	4 43	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ...... Dep.	10 15	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla.......... „	10 40	...	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
49¼	Wasind .... „	11 15	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
53¼	Shapoor.......... „	11 35	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
66¾	Khurdee .... „	12 20	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct „	1 50	...	8 45	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ... Arr.	2 20	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
	THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.								
		P. M.		A. M.					
	Egutpoora ... Dep.	6 0	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
90¼	Nandore .... „	6 50	...	6 30	...	...	...	...	...
106¼	Deolalee for Nassick .... „	7 50	...	7 40	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar .... „	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
136¾	Lassulgaum .... „	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar .... „	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum .... „	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...
193¼	Chalisgaum .. Arr.	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.					
	Callian ...... Dep.	...	10 42	4 48	...	...	...	...	...
41¾	Budlapoor.......... „	...	11 10	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
53¼	Narel.......... „	...	11 55	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
67¼	Tillowlee .... „	...	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee ... Arr.	...	12 40	6 45	...	...	...	...	...
	BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.								
	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.				
	Khandalla ... Dep.	...	4 0	10 15	7 0	...	...	...	...
73¼	Lanowlee .... „	...	4 20	10 35	7 20	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla .... „	...	4 50	...	7 53	...	...	...	...
91¾	Tulligaum.......... „	...	5 25	...	8 25	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee .... „	...	6 15	12 25	9 25	...	...	...	...
112¾	Poona ...... Arr.	...	6 30	12 35	9 40	...	...	...	...
					A. M.				
	Poona ...... Dep.	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...
130¼	Oorolee .... „	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
146¼	Kheirgaum .... „	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...
152¾	Patus.......... „	...	...	...	12 22	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal.......... „	...	...	...	1 50	...	...	...	...
188¼	Poomulwaree .... „	...	...	...	2 25	...	...	...	...
206¼	Jehwoor .... „	...	...	...	3 25	...	...	...	...
216¼	Keim.......... „	...	...	...	3 57	...	...	...	...
227¼	Barsee Road.......... „	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...
237¼	Marheh .... „	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...
255¾	Mohol .... „	...	...	...	6 23	...	...	...	...
276¼	Sholapore ... Arr.	...	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance. Miles.	Stations.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.					
	Sholapore ... Dep.	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20¼	Mohol .... „	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh .... „	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48¾	Barsee Road .... „	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim .... „	6 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor .... „	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87¾	Poomulwaree ... „	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99¼	Decksal.......... „	8 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123¼	Patus .... „	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum .... „	10 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Oorolee .... „	11 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163¼	Poona .... Arr.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P. M.							
	Poona .... Dep.	12 35	9 0	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee .... „	12 50	9 20	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
184¼	Tulligaum.......... „	...	10 20	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
194¼	Kirkulla .... „	...	10 55	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
202¾	Lanowlee .... „	2 45	11 20	6 55	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	Khandalla ... Arr.	3 0	11 35	7 10	...	...	...	...	...
	BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.								
	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sunday Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		A. M.	P. M.						
	Campoolee ... Dep.	6 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
209¼	Tillowlee .... „	...	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
222¼	Narel.......... „	6 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
234¼	Budlapoor .... „	...	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian......... Arr.	7 55	4 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P. M.		A. M.					
	Chalisgaum .. Dep.	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Nandgaum .... „	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Munmar .... „	5 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56¾	Lassulgaum .... „	6 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67¼	Niphar .... „	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Deolalee for Nassick .... „	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
103	Nandore .... „	9 55	...	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
118¼	Egutpoora ... Arr.	10 55	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.								
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	Kussarah ... Dep.	5 0	...	1 20	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct „	6 0	...	2 50	...	...	...	...	...
126¼	Khurdee .... „	6 10	...	3 10	...	...	...	...	...
140¼	Shapoor.......... „	6 55	...	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
144	Wassind .... „	7 10	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...
153¼	Titwalla.......... „	7 40	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
160¼	Callian......... Arr.	8 0	...	5 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian......... Dep.	8 5	4 50	5 12	...	...	...	...	...
255¾	Tannah .... „	8 45	5 30	5 55	...	8 0	...	...	...
259¾	Bhandoop .... „	9 0	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...
267	Coorla .... „	9 23	6 0	6 33	...	8 43	...	...	...
	Mahim.......... „	...	...	...	9 20	...	7 0	10 0	8 0
270¾	Dadur .... „	...	...	6 41	9 28	...	7 9	10 10	8 9
274	Byculla .... „	9 45	6 18	6 52	9 38	9 15	7 21	10 23	8 21
276¼	Bombay ...... Arr.	10 0	6 30	7 4	9 50	9 30	7 33	10 35	8 33

N.B.—Tickets for Conveyance over the Ghauts will be issued at all Stations at the following Charges in addition to the Railway Fares. Bhore Ghaut—Palkee Rs. 4 each, and Gharry at Rs. 1-4-0 per seat. Thull Ghaut—Phaetons at Rs. 6 and Carts at Rs. 2 per seat both worked by Horses.

N. B.—The 3 P. M. Down-Train will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only, at 3-25 P. M.

GOOLBURN RAVINE (KASSARA LINE.)

Tickets for Conveyance over this Ravine can be had at all Stations between Bombay and Khurdee, both inclusive, for the Down-Journey, at Kassara for the Up-Journey, and at Callian Station for Passengers from the South-Eastern Line, at the following rate:—a two wheeled Cart drawn by a Horse at 8 annas per seat.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

LATELY received further supplies of the following Standard Books in various branches of Literature:

JOMINI'S Summary of the Art of War, translated, with appendices and maps, by Captain G. H. Mendell and Lieut W. P. Craighill	6	12
JACKSON'S Elements of Book-keeping, 8vo ...	3	4
THOM'S British Directory and Official Hand Book, 1862	8	8
HOPKINS'S Hand Book of Average, 8vo........	10	0
EVANS'S History of the Commercial Crisis of 1857-8, 8vo	9	0
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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 19th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
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PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th July 1862.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

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July 17th, 1862.

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1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

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Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	6½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	8½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.........	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway......	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 5,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.........	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. Ann.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company......	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 600 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	......	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	......	Rs. 130 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ....Nominal.
„ Loan 1835-36 .... }
„ Loan 1842-43 .... } 94½
„ Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each........................ Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.............. Nominal.
Spanish Dollars .... Rs. 239 Nominal
Carolus.. „ 250 do.
Mexican Dollars........................ „ 227 do.
German Crowns........................ „ 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..................... „ 205
Bar Silver .... „ 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf .... „ 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
„ (Seeds) ....£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.......Nominal.
„ (Seeds) ....Nominal.
To Hull .... }
To China................................ } No offers.
To Clyde................................ }
To Calcutta ....Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 2ND, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba: Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... Rs. 390 to 392
New Surat .... „ 395 to 397
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger .... „ 403 to 405
New Oomravuttee .... „ 390 to 392
New Compta, ... „ 390 to 395
New Dharwar Sawginned .... „ 495 to 497
New Sarsee, and Nuggur .... „ 375 to 380
New Vacaral .... „ 366 to 370
Khandeish .... „ 360 to 365
New Poratcaee .... „ 372 to 375
New Accote .... „ 400 to 405
New Mangalore .... „ 370 to 372
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,605.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat......... „ 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)......... „ 32 to 33 nominal. 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... „ 26 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.............. 2s. 0d.
„ 4 months' sight.............. 1s. 11¾d.
„ 3 months' sight.............. 1s. 11⅝d.
„ 2 months' sight.............. 1s. 11⅝d.
„ 1 month's sight.............. 1s. 11½d.
„ On demand .... }
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes............................ 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all Interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. H. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount as realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..........................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.............. 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 5 per cent.
On other Securities .... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.........2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ....1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ....1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ....1s. 11⅜d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays....................................10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager

Bombay 30th May 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. „
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. „
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. „
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight .... } 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.................................... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 „
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 „
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 „
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
„ on demand .... }
On Scotland do. .... } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do. .... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.................................... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 „ „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „ „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.

Hours of business.............................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England
The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. „
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. „
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. „
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. „
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅜d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 2	Euroclydon............	Wright.........	Aden 24 July.
	Sir John Lawrence..	Sinclair	Liverpool 28 April.
	Caduceus................	Holton.........	London, 15th Apr.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
Aug. 2	Maharaj (s)............	Kidder.........	Surat.
	Futtay Moobaruck...	Robinson.......	P. and Singapore.
3	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Euroclydon*, from Aden.—17 natives.

Per Ship *Caduceus*, from London; Cornet R. J. Nicholas, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut G. B. Deare, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, and Mr. J. S. Clay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat—15 natives.

Per ship *Futtay Moobaruck*, to Penang and Singapore.—Mr. J. McCarthy, and 9 natives.

Per steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. O'vail, and 10 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Celuta*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Victoria.—923 Tons Coals.

From Aden.

Berston Castle.—Cargo Ballast.

Euroclydon.—21 packages Gum Myrrh; 10 packages Ivory; 6 packages Aloes; 1,224 packages Coffee; 41 Octoons; 1 package Tortoise Shells; 77 packages Coffee; 8507 bags Pubnee.

From Kurrachee.

Euphrates.—92 bags Bajree, 227 bales Cotton, 62 bales Wool, 1,977 bags Mustard Seed and Sursee Seed.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—501 packages Cloves, 690 cwt., 3 qrs. 20 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 320 ps. and 43 bundles Moye Teeth, 70 cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee; 41 chests Chundroos, 86 cwt., 2 qrs. 3 lbs., Sewjee Sonzpall; 18 bags Coffee, 22½ cwt. S. Tyebjee & Co.

Victory.—19 bales Orchilla Weeds, 65 cwt., 16 lbs., Mooljee Thackorsey & Co.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

John Lynn.—1½ bales Cotton, 1½ cwt., Kessow Wagjee.

Childwickbury.—1,000 bundles Gingelly Seed 500 cwt., Jairam Visram.

North Graeme.—30 bales Wool, 99 cwt., 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Canjee Khatesy; 66 bales Wool, 193 cwt., Husraz Curumsy.

Zouave.—125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons.

Lord Raglan.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Harridass Narron.

Dora.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. Rogers, & Co.; 1 case Indian Oilmanstores W. H. Hudson.

Forest Rights.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Cursetjee Furdonjee.

Oriental.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Celuta.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmedass Vulubjee.

For New York.

Crown Point.—500 bags Linseed, 870 cwt. James Reyneil.

For Calcutta.

Futtay Sooltan.—61 packages Dry Fish, 87½ cwt., Meetha Munjee.

Shaw Alum.—2 cases Persian Spirit, 2 cases Working Boxes, Khaikhosro Merwan.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310 Istamboul, Donohue—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413 Euphrates, Cowen.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Boscoe Castle—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1001 Norah Greme, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)
439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

609 Shaw Allum, Profrang—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 24)
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Laljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen. (c. l. July 18)
450 Governor Higginson, (s) Greig. (c. l. August 1)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.

250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c.l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. (c. . July 21)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovel & Co.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
502 Chatham, Thurtell—D. H. Cama & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda.
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.
Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.
1009 Iskunersha, Mahomed.
155 Keerath Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
499 Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jankins.
783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
688 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR

FOR LONDON.

776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—Captain.

FOR MARSEILLES.

445 Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

460 Joodal Barry, Nacoda.

FOR BOMBAY.

736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
699 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.

600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings.
494 Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.
650 Clara, McPhun—Ashburner Bell & Co.
656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—July 22, Ship, *Marseilles*, Clement, from Liverpool 14th March.

DEPARTURES.—July 22, Ships *Pride of England, Sydney* and *Victoria Bridge*, Barques *Alcyon* and *Victor Amadie*.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 2.

Vincent, Lieut. Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 2nd August 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Kenrick, 33rd Regt.

Members.—One Subaltern from 33rd Regt., and Quarter Master 18th Regt. N. I.

3. A Board, composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next the 4th instant, at 11 A. M. at the Mess-room H. M.'s 33rd Regt. Colaba, to examine Lieut. Fisher, Commanding Colaba Sanitarium, as to his qualifications for the rank of Captain in accordance with General Orders, dated 29th November 1858:—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Collings, 33rd Regiment.

Members.—Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regiment N. I., and Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

The Officer Commanding 33rd Foot will be pleased to place his Regiment at the disposal of the Board to test Lieut. Fisher's practical knowledge of drill.

4. The Committee, of which Captain Waddington, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, is dissolved.

Bombay, Sunday, 3rd August 1862.

The 23rd Regiment N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 1st August 1862.

Captain W. Ashburner, 3rd Regt. L. C., is appointed to the Command of the 1st Regt. L. C., vice W. F. Curtis transferred to the 21st Hussars and will proceed to join as early as possible.

Captain N. B. Thoyts, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Brigade Major at Kurrachee as a temporary measure.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd August 1862.

Commander J. Tronson is allowed sixty days privilege leave within the limits of the Presidency.

Lieut. Chitty, Commanding the *Berenice*, is allowed fourteen days leave of absence from the 8th instant to proceed to the Deccan.

Mr. P. Jones, Purser, Supernumerary attached to the *Ajdaha*, is permitted to proceed to England on leave under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 587 of the 15th ultimo.

Acting Lieut. C. E. Beddome, of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed twenty days privilege leave from the 5th instant, to proceed to Poona.

BENGAL.

HOW GOVERNMENT SERVANTS MAY HOLD LAND IN INDIA.

Fort William, the [illegible] July 1862.

With reference to the Notification published by the Home Department on the 14th January 1862, laying down Rules under which Government Servants may hold landed property in India, it is hereby notified for general information that the principle laid down by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in the Despatches noted in the margin will be held as applying in the following manner to the several Classes of Public Works Officers.—

Revenue Despatches
No. 27, dated 10th August 1861.
No. 29, dated 30th November 1861.

I.—*Military.*

Commissioned Officers are disqualified even for temporary employment in the Public Works Department in any District in which their lands are situated; and, if permanently employed in the Department, are prohibited from holding land any where within the limits of the Local Government under which they serve.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers of Her Majesty's British Forces will not be allowed to hold land in India while on the Effective or Unattached Lists; but time-expired or pensioned Soldiers will be dealt with in this respect as Uncovenanted Servants.

II.—*Civil.*

Officers in the Public Works Department who come out to this Country under Covenant with Her Majesty's Secretary of State are not Officers of the "Covenanted Civil Service" in the sense in which the term is used in the Despatch of the 10th August 1861: they are in the category of Uncovenanted Servants as respect the holding of land, and the only limitation in regard to them is that they shall not hold land in the District in which they are employed. The Officers indicated in this paragraph are not, however, relieved by these orders from the effect of any special Covenant they may have entered into to abstain from all business except that of their office.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3648.

Fort William, the 22nd July 1862.

The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 40, dated the 16th June 1862, together with the Convention therein referred to, is published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE, London, 16th June 1862.
JUDICIAL.—No. 40.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—I herewith transmit to you a copy of a Convention concluded on the 30th April between Great Britain and France, in order to enable Joint Stock Companies of the one country to sue and be sued in the Courts of the other; and to request that you will cause the same to be published in the *Official Gazette* of your Government.—I have, &c.,

C. WOOD.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, RELATIVE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Signed at Paris, April 30, 1862.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Paris, May* 15, 1862.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, having judged it expedient to come to an understanding in order to define, within their respective dominions and possessions, the position of commercial, industrial, and financial companies and associations constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles Earl Cowley, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Edouard Antoine Thouvenel, Senator, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties declare that they mutually grant to all Companies and other Associations, commercial, industrial, or financial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, the power of exercising all their rights, and of appearing before the Tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action, or for defending the same, throughout the dominions and possessions of the other Power, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the laws of such dominions and possessions.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that the stipulations of the preceding Article shall apply as well to Companies and Associations constituted and authorized previously to the signature of the present Convention, as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorized.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall, however, be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers, moreover, reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the Convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may show to be desirable.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the 30th of April 1862.

(L. S.) COWLEY.
(L. S.) THOUVENEL.
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SIR,—Your editorial of this morning makes a happy allusion to the masonry on district 24 and 25 Bombay and Baroda Railway, as it has been the peculiar boast of an individual high up in the engineering staff on the southern division, that the masonry in question was completed when those districts were in his charge.

I would suggest that this quondam protégé of Dargan's, who has been placed in his present position by another of Dargan's quandom protégés, should be called on by Government for an explanation thereof, as well as of the charges brought against the Dargan clique (who are now all powerful on the line) by the late Chief engineer. I can assure you that the "engineers" on the line are one and all anxious that such an enquiry should be instituted, as promotion is at present shut out to all who do not truckle to that man.

X. Y. Z.

July 31.

MEDALS FOR UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

SIR,—Can you or any of your Military readers kindly inform me whether an Uncovenanted Servant holding a high appointment in one of the Executive offices with the late Central India Field Force throughout the whole of its operations* possessing the following certificate and a medal, can have a share in the Prize money?

Camp Moorar, June 3rd 1859.

Certified that ———— was present at the capture of Calpee and under fire of the enemy in the execution of duties connected with the Force.

(Sd.) C. S. STUART, Brigadier.
Commanding 1st Brigade late C. I. F. F.

Yours obediently, LUCKMIA.

P. S.—The above certificate was merely obtained to entitle him to the grant of a Medal as required by the Notification issued by the Governor General of India. L.

*** We have always understood that any one connected with a field force, and under fire by order of the Commander of the force, was entitled to share in the prize money.—ED. B. G.

* Jhansee, Koonch, Calpee, Moorar, and Gwalior included.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

SIR,—Permit me through your columns to call the attention of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Education Society to the quality of the bread supplied to the children in its Schools. It is simply hard, unpalatable, indigestible, unwholesome, more black than brown, heavy, about two-thirds the size of a well-baked pound loaf, full of husks, made of indifferently ground, coarse wheat, and altogether such as one's servants would positively reject with disdain. In an Institution otherwise well cared for, largely enjoying the patronage of Government as well as of the public, controlled by a managing and other committees, and expected to be a pattern to other institutions, this complaint is wholly inexcusable. There is no lack of good, wholesome, brown bread, or of funds in the Society's trust for its provision. Why then use bread which the very poorest of the children's parents or friends would reject as an article of diet? Why not go further and supply good, wholesome, second or first sort bread? It is to be had in abundance, and the slightly increased expense to the Society which it would cause could be counter-balanced by a reduction in items of less needful expenditure. What is the Doctor of the institution about, that he is silent in remonstrance on this subject. Where are the Superintendents of the Schools that no proper representation comes from them of the unsuitableness of this leaden bread, a sight of which is sufficient to excite pity for the children, and disgust that they should be required to use it? Where is the Secretary that his equanimity is not ruffled, and his parental feelings outraged at the sight of the odious morsel? Of one and all of these it might be asked "would you consent to your children being supplied with such bread?" If not, and who doubts that they would not, then let them spare no effort to improve the quality of the bread supplied to the Byculla Schools, not only in pity to the children and in mercy to the feelings of their affectionate parents, who believe their offspring, in addition to being educated, are well housed, well clothed, and *well fed*; but also in gratitude to that public by whose contributions they are enabled to maintain an Institution, but for which many an orphan would prove a houseless wanderer and a pest to

SOCIETY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE—

At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 30th July, by the Revd. G. Fenton, B. A., Thomas Nelson Holberton, Esq., Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, to Pauline Constance, 3rd daughter of the late Major G. Coxe, Bengal Army.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—

At Calcutta, on the 14th July, at the Greek Church, by the Revd. Gregory Janides, George Lucas, Esq., to Mary Adelaide, relict of the late E. A. Glover, Esq.

DEATH—

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Ellen, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Downing.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At Cawnpore, on the 26th instant, the wife of Captain J. B. Cox, Bengal Staff Corp, of a daughter.

At Meerut, on the 24th July, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Bowhill, M. D., of a daughter.

At Kussowlie, on the 14th July, the wife of H. G. Saunders, Esq., late 3rd Bengal European Regiment, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 25th instant, the wife of J. Hopkins, Esq., Adjutant, Recruit Depot, of a daughter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "JEDDO," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 12th August, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letter will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Vià Marseilles.	*Vià Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
„ ½ „	„ 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
„ ¾ „	„ 0 14 0	......
„ 1 „	„ 1 0 0	0 8 0
2 „	„ 2 0 0	„ 1 0 0

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1862.

First Quarter ......Sunday 3d. 9h. 47.8m. A.M.
Full Moon ....Sunday 10d. 2h. 44.5m. A.M.
Last Quarter ......Sunday 17d. 2h. 38.7m. P.M.
New Moon..........Monday 25d. 2h. 31.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	4		5 39	6 33	4 44	5 14	Date 1st Aug. Time—8h. 59m. 17s.
Tues.	5	[our Lord.	5 39	6 32	5 51	6 34	
Wed.	6	Transfiguration of	5 39	6 32	7 18	8 1	
Thur.	7	Name of Jesus.	5 40	6 31	8 45	9 10	
Fri.	8		5 40	6 31	9 21	9 54	
Sat.	9	[nity.	5 40	6 30	10 22	10 50	
Sun.	10	7th Sunday after Tri-	5 41	6 29	11 13	11 36	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 4th.—British Troops landed in Java, 1811.

Tuesday 5th—Capture of Cabool, 1840.—Chusan taken, 1840.—The Telegraphic cable successfully laid between Great Britain and America, 1858.

Wednesday 6th.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born, 1844.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy created a Baronet, 1857.

Thursday 7th.—Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, 1815.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.—The Ashantees defeated, 1826.

Friday 8th.—Storm of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur, 1806.—Battavia taken, 1811, Canning died, 1827.—The *Great Eastern* completed, 1859.

Saturday 9th.—Banda taken, 1810.—The Hungarians defeated by Hanau, 1849.

Sunday 10th.—Scindia defeated by the English, 1803.—Hurricane at Barbadoes, 1831.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 28	KURRACHEE...........	July 29
AGRA....................	July 25	LAHORE	July 16
ALLAHABAD	July 13	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	April 12	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	July 7	MADRAS	July 26
BANGALORE	July 18	MALTA	July 6
COCHIN	July 19	MEERUT	July 15
CALCUTTA..............	July 23	OUDH	July 23
CAPE....................	May 22	PUNJAUB	July 26
CEYLON.................	July 17	PENANG..................	July 7
DELHI	July 29	RANGOON	July 3
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ..................	July 12
HONGKONG	June 27	SINGAPORE	July 5

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1862.

WE publish in another column a Petition from the inhabitants of the village of Worlee and the adjoining villages to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay praying for a direct and permanent road from Worlee across the Flats to Byculla. The want of such a road amounts to a real grievance in the case of these petitioners: indeed, we might even say, a public grievance. Those villages are inhabited chiefly by fishermen, market-gardeners, dairymen, clerks, artificers and other descriptions of laborers. They have a right to claim, when there is nothing in the nature of the case to prevent it, that the shortest way to market be provided for them—especially when, as in the case of all of them, they are obliged to resort to market or to their place of business daily; and not only daily, but at such an early hour as to render the shortest possible way a necessity. This is very obviously so in the case of fishermen, dairymen, and market-gardeners, the perishable nature of whose articles of consumption requiring them, in this climate, to be brought to market in the speediest manner, under the penalty of serious deterioration in the marketable condition and value of the articles, and consequent loss to the producers. The public, therefore, are really interested in this matter. There is a great difference, not only as regards palatableness, but also as regards wholesomeness, between fresh and stale fish, green and withered vegetables, sweet and sour milk. Employers of laborers are also interested in the matter; for a shortening of the distance between their homes and places of labor would enable the laborers to be more punctually at their work, and that too with their energies not already spent by a long journey. We say that the petitioners, who in this instance ought not to be the inhabitants of those villages exclusively, but the public generally, have a right to claim that the shortest way to market be provided, when there is nothing in the nature of the case to prevent it. In this case there is not. There are no structures on the flats to be removed, no hills to be entrenched, no vallies to be exalted, no rivers to be bridged. Nature has executed all the levellings. The actual wheel track is all that requires to be made. Nowhere could a road be made at less expense, as regards all the qualities of a good road—the evenness, smoothness, durability, and general level of its surface, offering the fewest obstacles to the wheels and the smallest amount of retardation by gravity. The traffic on it would not be so great as to render a broad road necessary. The broader the road, as a matter of course, the more costly it becomes, in proportion to its quality, if labor is bestowed upon it; and if perfection is to be approached in the matter of a road, all that is required is, and this indeed is essential, to confine the wheels to a narrow track and to concentrate upon that the cost of the inferior broad road. On this road a narrow Macadamized track might be made, and the sides left in almost the natural condition of the ground. There is nothing then in the nature of the case to militate against the right of the public to claim the opening of this road.

This road would be a very great boon in the way of opening up some excellent building ground in proximity to the Byculla Railway station, and thus enabling persons who ply their occupations in the Fort to secure healthful, pleasant, and cheap residences. Worlee Hill is virtually excluded now for such purposes in consequence of its great distance from the Fort by the present circuitous route to it. For the residents at Mazagon, Byculla, Chinchpoogly and Parel it would also be a great boon, as providing for them a short and pleasant drive to the sea-side—especially pleasant as obviating the necessity of their driving through long, dirty, and crowded bazaars. The road, therefore, would have many humanizing influences. Worlee Hill, with all its beauteous and sanitary attractions, would no longer be a kind of no man's land to those dwelling near the town; nor the town be at such a distance from the laboring villagers as to invest those of them who have been to it and safely returned with something of the attributes of travellers.

The Petition itself contains other cogent reasons for the opening of the road besides those to which we have thus barely alluded. We cannot entertain a doubt that it will meet with favorable and prompt consideration on the part of the Commissioners, and that it will soon be *un fait accompli.*

IN our issue of the 3rd ultimo, we advocated the extension of the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes and the appointment of additional Judges of that Court. We are happy to see that Government have taken a similar view of the subject. A Bill has already been prepared and published for general information. This Bill was alluded to by His Excellency the Governor in his opening address to the Legislative Council in the following words:—"I observe with special pleasure that the Bombay Bill (for extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court) has been taken in hand by one of the additional Members of the Council, whose thorough knowledge of the subject is an excellent guarantee for the production of a useful and practical measure." It is the Hon'ble Mr. Scott who has taken this Bill in hand; and he has fully realized the expectations of the Governor in "the production of a useful and practical," and we may add most comprehensive measure. The Bill will no doubt pass to be enacted without amendment in the present Sessions of the Council. Its principal provisions are as follows:—the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court is extended to the recovery of any debt, damage, or demand not exceeding the sum of One Thousand Rupees—to this extent the jurisdiction is compulsory. In suits, when the debt, damage, or demand claimed, or the value of the property in dispute is more than One Thousand Rupees, the Court shall have jurisdiction if both parties shall agree by a memorandum signed by them or their respective attorneys. The compulsory jurisdiction, we may observe, extends to suits in which the debt or demand claimed has been reduced to One Thousand Rupees by an admitted set-off of any debt or demand claimed or recoverable by the Defendant from the Plaintiff. It is also extended in regard to debts or demands claimed or recoverable from small tenants, giving the Court jurisdiction in the case of any person who shall hold or occupy any house, land, or tenament, of which the annual value or the rent payable in respect thereof does not exceed One Thousand Rupees; and still further, not only in cases where the plaintiff is the "owner," but where he is either owner, landlord, or other person having right to the immediate possession of the premises. This latter extension was recently recommended by the first Judge of the Small Cause Court from the bench, on finding that the Court was without jurisdiction in an important case of this kind in which the plaintiff did not happen to be the owner of the premises. Here is an instance of the advantage of local legislatures. The jurisdiction of the Court is, moreover, extended to the recovery of legacies and distributive shares payable out of the assets of any deceased person, when these shall not exceed Five Thousand Rupees. In cases of this nature, executors and administrators may be required by the Court at any time after twelve months from the decease to lodge full accounts of the property or assets, debts, &c., of the testator or intestator showing the balance applicable to the purposes of the will, distributable amongst the next of kin, or the property or chattels then undisposed of—the accounts to be verified by oath or affirmation which the Clerk of the Court or Judge of the Principal Civil Court of the Zillah in which the executor or administrator resides is authorised and required to administer. The Court may allow any legatee or next of kin to examine the executor or administrator on oath in open Court in order to ascertain all such facts of which a party suing as legatee or as next of kin in a Court of Equity is entitled to a discovery; and may compel executors and administrators to produce copy of will and letters of administration, and to submit to be examined on trial of claim. Any Judge of the Court may order the party suing to advertise for claims or assets—the costs of which to be paid in such manner and by such parties as such Judge shall direct.

It will be seen from these principal provisions of the Bill that the jurisdiction of the Court is greatly extended and that the duties of the Judges will be greatly multiplied. To meet this increased amount of work, the Bill provides for the appointment by Government of as many Judges as may be necessary—two of whom shall be Barristers-at-Law or Advocates of one of the High Courts of Jurisdiction in India or of the Court of Session in Scotland. The first Judge may make such arrangements as he shall think fit with regard to the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges—the arrangements to be reported by him to the Judges of the High Court for their approval, but to be of force until disapproved. The Bill also provides for costs, Attorneys and Barristers' fees, fees payable to the Court, appeals to the High Court, and for amendment of all defects and errors in proceedings.

This great extension of the Court's jurisdiction will, it must be admitted, will greatly facilitate the administration of justice: it will prove a boon to the public, but more especially to those engaged in commercial business and to legatees. The Statement of Objects and Reasons refers to the unnecessary delay, inconvenience, and heavy loss entailed on suitors; being compelled to forego the advantages and facilities of the Small Cause Court when their demands exceed Five Hundred Rupees. The Bill remedies these evils, by extending the administration of justice in the summary and expeditious manner prescribed by the Small Cause Court rules to suitors in cases simple in their character but of greater amount the Five Hundred Rupees. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Statement of Objects and Reasons informs us, are in favor of the extension thus given to the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and to the increased powers thus conferred on its Judges. In compliance with their recommendation, however, the Bill provides that all suits when the amount is more than Five Hundred Rupees shall be heard and determined only by a Judge who is a Barrister-at-Law or an Advocate of one of the High Courts of Judicature in India or of the Court of Session in Scotland. This provision is a very wise one, as such cases very generally involve points of law which require accurate legal knowledge for their decision, though no doubt the same is also the case where smaller amounts are involved. It is by the recommendation of the Judges of the Supreme Court that jurisdiction has been given in cases of claims for legacies and for distributive shares in property, where the assets of the testator or intestate are under a certain amount.

The provisions of this Bill render it a more comprehensive measure than the similar one introduced into the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The Bengal Council will doubtless take a chapter out of the Bombay Bill for the improvement of their own: there can be no doubt that the Bombay Bill, by its greater comprehensiveness, is a far more "useful and practical measure."

We cannot conclude our remarks on this subject without acknowledging the important services which the Hon'ble Mr. Scott has rendered to the public in the preparation of such a Bill. We have only, further, to express the hope that the Hon'ble gentleman will complete and perfect his work by recommending to Government, in connection with this extension of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction, an addition to the salary of the Judges. The Judges are justly entitled to be adequately remunerated for work of such a nature and amount as that which they are appointed to perform. The salary of the several judicial appointments in the Court ought to be such as to command for them men of the best qualifications. The public respect and esteem in which the Court is held is therefore vitally connected with the adequate remuneration of the Judges. It is admitted by all that the present salary of these officers is quite inadequate. The Court, therefore, will not be placed on a proper footing until this important matter has received the attention of Government.

INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JULY 10.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

Latest Calcutta letters June 3rd.

Consols ninety-two.

Enfaced Papers, Fives, one hundred and three and three quarters.

Bank discount two-and-half per cent.

Bar Silver sixty-one pence.

Bullion in Bank—Specie sixteen millions two hundred thousand; Reserve of Notes eight and half millions.

India six hundred thousand; China one hundred twenty-eight thousand.

Indigo progressing flatly; fine maintained; middling to ordinary three to nine pence lower.

Sugar dull.

Rice slightly dearer, numerous cargoes sold.

Saltpetre eighteen pence lower, little doing.

Linseed fully one shilling higher.

Rape advanced one shilling.

Silk weak market.

Corahs twenty thousand sold, medium sorts two pence higher.

Jute extensive transactions, ten shillings advance.

Hides good sale, rather dearer.

Lacdye steady.

Shellac Garnet rather lower, others steady.

Safflower fair demand.

Castor steady.

Cutch advanced six pence.

Wheat steady.

Cotton has become dull, nominally a penny lower.

Yarn half penny higher.

Shirtings sixty four-reed, thirteen shillings.

ARRIVALS.—*Anne Royden, Shanghai, Shalamar, Pulsfords, Saladin, Garibaldi, Fernice Campbell, Jason, Atlanta.*

LATEST.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JULY 19.

LONDON, *18th July.*

America, 7th July.

Confederates' victories fully confirmed.

No Federal official Despatches published.

Mr. Laing has published his defence, and resigned his seat in Council.

Sir Charles Wood's Indian Finance Statement in Parliament last night gives satisfaction.

Cotton less active.

Best Surats fifteen pence.

LONDON, *19th July.*

Reports of M'Clellan's defeat and surrender, near Richmond, requires confirmation.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, *3rd Aug.* 7-10 P.M.

ARRIVED, Steamer *Shuder* from Hongkong 18th July.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium at Hongkong.—Market continues very much depressed and transactions are small.

Patna 645 dlrs.

Benares 632 dlrs.

Malwa 700 dlrs.

Exchange at Hongkong on London, Bank Bills, four shillings seven pence and two farthings.

First Class Private, four shillings seven pence and three farthings.

On India, two hundred and twenty-eight to two hundred and thirty rupees.

Rice Bengal, two dollars ten to twenty cents per picul, and in fair demand.

GALLE, *31st July* 8-30 A.M.

THE steamer *Coromandel* from Madras anchored.

GALLE, *31st July*, 5-30.

THE steamer *Emeu* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, *1st Aug.* 1-30 P.M.

THE steamer *Simla* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, *1st Aug.* 6-15 P.M.

THE steamer *Shunlee* sailed for Shanghai.

H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, *2nd Aug.* 15-35.

THE steamer *Singapore* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, *3rd Aug.* 8 A.M.

THE steamer *Candia* from Suez anchored.

Two Native Regiments are to be ordered for China. They will proceed probably in Indian Navy Steam Transports.

LOCAL.

ACCIDENT IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—A dreadful accident occurred by which one life was lost, in the Government Dockyard on Saturday afternoon last, by the carrying away of a portion of the shears. An inquest was held on Saturday evening, a report of which will be published in to-morrow's issue.

THE "BEECHWORTH."—We understand that a portion of the wrecked *Beechworth* is still afloat in the harbour, but that it is so secured by the officers of the Master Attendant's Department, that it is impossible it can do any damage to the shipping in the harbour.

THE steamer *Tilly* arrived from Kurrachee on Saturday; she had sustained very serious damage to her machinery by the packing of the screw becoming so much worn and loose, that but for the assistance of her donkey engine it would have been impossible for her to have reached Bombay. After her arrival in the harbour her fires were obliged to be banked up, in order to keep her free while landing her cargo. It is feared she is damaged so much that it will be necessary to bring her to the Custom-house hard for repairs prior to her next voyage to Kurrachee.

THE Oriental Gas Company got their legs entangled in red-tape, stumbled, and nearly fell; but their caution brought them up in time, and saved them. They carried on their works for supplying Fort William with gas nearly to completion, and would have illuminated it in a few days,—when, suddenly, it was discovered that matters were going on unconstitutionally; and that, without the permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, not a glimmer could be set agoing in the Fort; even the contract was defective, the garrison being now (with the exception of the Government House inside, and the right of ordering salutes to be fired from the ramparts, which have been retained by the Governor General) under the command and control of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. When his consent shall arrive, the Fort can be lighted with gas in a few days; but it is not expected that this will now be effected before the middle of August, as, besides the permission from Simlah, the final contract between the government here and the Gas Company has to go through numerous coils of red-tape, which will, of course, be done on the *festina lente* principle.—*Englishman, July* 23.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 2nd August, 1862.

BROACH.—Not received.
BULSAR.—S. W. Light. Heavy rain.
CANNANORE.—S. W. fair.
COCHIN.—Not received.
GALLE.—Not received.
GOA.—S. W. light rainy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. light cloudy.
KURRACHEE.—Not received.
MADRAS.—S. E. cloudy. Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Not received.
SURAT.—S. W. Light rainy.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 27th July, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 42,524.
Amount .... Rs. 21,719 9 8

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MERCHANDIZE.
Amount .... „ 23,072 11 6

Total... Rs. 44,782 4 0

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350½ Miles.

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 34,778.
Amount .... Rs. 17,119 13 4

MERCHANDIZE.
Amount .... „ 10,446 6 3

Total... Rs. 27,566 3 7

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 20th July, 1862.

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 12,300.
Amount .... Rs. 6,829 10 2

MERCHANDIZE.
Amount .... „ 3,486 9 10

Total... Rs. 10,316 4 0

Corresponding Week last year, Open 109½ Miles.

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 11,513.
Amount .... Rs. 4,849 0 9

MERCHANDIZE.
Amount .... „ 958 14 0

Total... Rs. 5,807 14 9

ROAD FROM BYCULLA TO WORLEE.

To The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS
For the Town and Island of Bombay.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the village of Worlee and of those other villages adjoining thereto.

SHEWETH,—That for many years past your petitioners have been and still continue to be subject to great distress and inconvenience owing to the want of a direct and permanent road from Worlee across the Flats to Byculla, and the object of this Petition is, therefore, to crave that the want may now be supplied in order that the shortest way to the markets in that locality as well as in those of Mazagon, Dongeree, &c. may be secured to your petitioners, a matter of which they humbly submit is of serious consideration to people whose occupations and calling necessitate them to resort daily to those places for subsistence and to procure for themselves the means of life.

That your petitioners form a large and industrious population who contribute in some degree to the prosperity of the Island. They are fishermen, market-gardeners, dairymen, clerks, toddy drawers, artificers and other descriptions of laborers whose occupations therefore require them as above stated to resort daily to the markets, &c. leaving home for that purpose at a very early hour in the morning and not returning till late in the evening, and to whom consequently as well as to their employers the nearest possible proximity to their homes must be of the greatest consequence. This remark more especially applies to the two latter classes, viz. laborers and artificers; while with regard to fishermen, dairymen and market-gardeners the urgency to them of a speedy means of transit is too obvious and generally well known, considering the perishable nature of the articles with which they supply the markets, to require therefore anything more it is trusted than above mention in this place unless perhaps to add that your petitioners not unfrequently suffer loss by the deterioration of their supplies during a long and inconvenient transit.

That the inhabitants of the above villages have increased during the last few years beyond the ordinary ratio and are still continuing to increase daily in consequence of the great influx of people into the Island caused by the extension of trade, the large works being carried on in the construction of railways, erection of cotton mills, &c., so that the distress and inconvenience complained of are becoming daily more seriously and widely felt, and as your petitioners beg leave respectfully to urge requiring a speedy remedy which they are led to hope will be conceded to them without delay.

That in order to establish the more clearly the validity of your petitioners representation they beg leave to bring to your notice that, during the operations of the Foras Commission in 1852-53 the necessity for the construction of the direct road-way between the locality above-mentioned became so apparent to the Commissioners that they brought the subject to the notice of Government.

That surveys and estimates are believed to have been prepared of the proposed road-way, and in view to meet the expense of construction the Government though the Foras Commission collected a considerable sum of money at the time. But for some reason unknown to your petitioners no further progress has ever unfortunately been made in giving effect to the desired object, which is to be regretted, since it has entailed on your petitioners the continuance of a grievance, the representation of which they are now reluctantly compelled to intrude on your honor's notice in order to solicit your favorable consideration and support, and which your petitioners trust their case will be deemed deserving of, particularly, when it is considered how largely their labours contribute to the comfort and welfare of the more opulent portion of their fellow-citizens of this Island.

That for about seven months of the year, that is, during that portion of the fair season intervening between the beginning of November and the first fall of rain in May or June, there exists a pathway or bridle-road across the Flats, the trace indeed of the proposed road-way, by which pedestrians may reach Byculla, and it is clearly seen by the large numbers both of foot-passengers, also bullock hackeries now using it, that our necessity is large and increasing. But the passage over this tract is both toilsome, and then owing to the heavy and clammy nature of the soil in many parts which carts is next to impassible, and to men returning to their homes at evening late after a hard day's work, proves extremely harrassing and painful as it is far into the night before they can partake of that food and rest so necessary to render them fit to encounter the toil of the coming day.

That from what has been above represented it will be perceived that your petitioners for six months out of the twelve or thereabouts are forced to have recourse to the circuitous road leading by Worlee Hill, Lovegrove, the Breach Villard and Tardeo, &c. to carry their goods to the market as above set forth, and to reach which occasions your petitioners not only very much delay, owing to the great length of the way, but also very much distress, suffering, and serious loss in consequence of long exposure to the inclemency of the weather in the monsoon season, and the perishable nature of the articles such as fish, fruit, milk, butter and vegetables, the whole of which, as is well known, become very soon deteriorated if not altogether valueless after a short retention.

That your petitioners are induced as a further reason for urging just now on their honors the Municipal Commissioners the prayer of the petitioners, the near approach of the operations of the Baroda and Central India Railway across the flats, a circumstance, which they would respectfully submit, renders necessary that some steps be taken in the proper direction to insure the requisite crossings being arranged for with that company, in order to anticipate the difficulties that would otherwise be sure to arise hereafter in the construction of the contemplated road-way.

That your petitioners would beg to state in addition as a further inducement, should it be deemed necessary to offer one for giving immediate effect to their solicitation, namely, that the permanent road-way asked for, could, by a very slight diviation be made available to the poor and low-caste portion of the population of Byculla and its neighbourhood for reaching the burial ground on the flats an object of your petitioners would respectfully submit of no small importance, considering the hardships that these poor people are subjected to in carrying their dead for interment during the monsoon season when the flats are submerged by the influx of the sea through the villard, and the accumulation of water from the rains lodging in and about that cemetery.

That in conclusion your petitioners trusting in the sincere wish and desire of the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay to advance the prosperity of every class of the inhabitants of the Island, as evinced by their many exertions for these objects, they with every confidence of success place in their honors hand the disposal of this case.—And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Signed by eight hundred and eight persons.

We, the undersigned do hereby certify that the whole of the marks on the above and foregoing sheets are the *bona fide* signatures of the parties represented, and that the signatures altogether number above *eight hundred*.

(Signed) LUXUMAN MANECKJEE,
Clerk in Civil Paymaster's Office, & other four parties.

We, the undersigned interested in and residing at Love Grove and on the Worlee Hill, &c., having looked over the foregoing petition are of opinion that the time has now come when it is absolutely necessary that the road therein referred to, be completed and opened to the public. It would open up some excellent building ground at the east and near to the Byculla Railway station, where it is much needed, and besides being a great boon to the petitioners and others residing in these districts by affording a direct road to the Railway station and to the Mazagon Bunder, it would form a circle for a very convenient and pleasant public drive round the flats. We beg therefore most respectfully to recommend the matter to the early consideration of the Municipal Commissioners.

(Signed.) MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY.
R. McILWRAITH.
JAMES SCORGIE.
DAMOODUR MADOWJEE.
TIMBUCDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS.
JUGMOHUNDASS JUMNADASS.
DAVIDASS KURSUNDASS.
JUGGONATH HEMRAZ.
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE.
H. MILLER.
ALEX. BROWN.
JAMES W. WRIGHT.
L. ELLIS.
CHAS. F. HEYCOCK.
F. L. BROWN.
THOMAS BROMLEY.
VEERJEEVUNDASS MADDEODASS.
NARROTUMDASS MADDEODASS.
JUMNADASS KOOSALDASS.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS.
PURSOTUMDASS MOHUNDASS.
MANICKLALL KILLOSHRUND.
F. O. JYMDOLD.

Bombay, 29th July 1862.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER IN THE CHUCKLA.

IN May last it became our painful duty to report a very barbarous murder committed in this notorious locality. We have now again to record another murder of an equally horrible description which took place in Beebee Jan's Street, on Saturday morning last, at an early hour, of an old Mussulman of the name of Peeroo, residing in a house in the above street, and of which he was the owner; the lower part of the premises was occupied by a Chinaman of the name of Ahung Ahing better known by the cognomen of Noor Mahomed, which latter name he had assumed as a Mahomedan convert. He used the place as a Chindool shop, and of course it was the resort of opium smokers of the worst possible description. The other parts of the house were occupied by the lowest class of cusbans, with the exception of one room in which Peerro himself lived. The old man, who appeared to be about sixty years of age, was by profession a musician and singer, who pretended to be a eunuch, and obtained his living by these means together with the rents which he received from his lodgers. Peeroo, it would appear, was invariably in the habit of wearing on his person a quantity of massive gold and silver ornaments, consisting of bangles, armlets and other jewellery, the value of which are estimated at upwards of two thousand rupees. It is supposed that the cupidity of Ismail bin Ahmed, an Arab, was excited by the display of these valuables. About two o'clock in the morning of the 2nd instant the inmates of the house in question were awoke by cries from the old man; and a woman, who lived in the adjoining room, on going into Peeroo's room to ascertain the cause of the alarm, saw Ismail bin Ahmed strike the old man with a knife; he also struck her, but fortunately only slightly on the shin, he then made off towards the back part of the house and jumped into the yard, where his fall awoke the Chinaman who was sleeping in a back room below. The Chinaman immediately jumped up and saw the Arab in the yard, and believing him to be a thief, ran to the front door and raised an alarm, upon which the Police immediately arrived; but upon their proceeding to the spot pointed out by the Chinaman they found that the man had made his escape. The Police Duffadar, who had his lantern with him on examining the spot found out the way that the fellow had escaped, and clambered to the top of the wall, when from the light of his lantern he saw the Arab crouching down in a corner of an adjoining gully; just at that moment some other Police officers came in that direction and secured him. There can be very little doubt about the identity of the murderer, for the woman that saw him stab the deceased is quite positive as to the prisoner being the same man. The unfortunate deceased also said that his murderer was an Arab and there are other corroboratory circumstances which go far to prove that the prisoner and the man that stabbed Peeroo are one and the same person. The knife with which the wounds are supposed to have been inflicted is a common clasp knife of a large size, and when found had spots of blood on it. The prisoner is supposed to be almost a stranger in Bombay, and has only been known to the Police recently as a vagrant and loafer. He is upwards of thirty years of age, above the middle height and strong built. There can be no doubt that the scoundrel intended to rob the deceased of his ornaments; but upon his inflicting the first stab the people in the house were alarmed by his cries, and the villain was thus prevented from carrying out his design of possessing himself of the ornaments. The locality where this dreadful crime was committed is notorious as being one of the worst in Bombay, and is inhabited principally by women of ill-fame and by other persons of bad character. There is always a very strong force of Police on duty there, which in this instance acounts for the prompt manner in which the prisoner was discovered and taken into custody. Too much praise cannot, on this occasion, be given to the executive police for their exertions in this case. Mr. Edginton, the Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Police, was early on the spot, and rendered great assistance in bringing up evidence, and in elucidating facts in connection with this awful tragedy. We give below a full report of the Inquest:—

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held before R. T. Reid, Esq., L.LD., the Coroner, on Saturday morning the 2nd instant, in the Chuckla; on view of the body of Peeroo Hijra, a Mussulman, aged about sixty years. The Jury having been sworn proceeded to the house of the deceased to view the body and to inspect the premises. On their return the following evidence was taken.

The officiating Surgeon to the Coroner stated:—I have examined the body. I found two long incised wounds on the front of the body below the breast. That on the right side is about five inches in length, and that on the left some what shorter, with a portion of the mementum protruding. Both wounds penetrated the cavity of the abdomen. On the right side the liver is wounded and on the left side of the stomach a considerable quantity of blood has escaped into the peritoneal cavity. The stomach contains a small quantity of half digested matter. The heart and lungs are in a healthy state and uninjured, as also the brain, and the other viscera examined. Besides the two large wounds described, there is a small cut on the right thigh, and the left wrist is also wounded. All the wounds were of an incised character, and might have been inflicted by the knife now produced, which is stained with blood.

Imambee, woman, said,—I am a courtezan and live at the Chuckla. I have seen the body of the deceased, and identify it as that of Peeroo Hijra, a drum-beater and a singer. He lived in the house where I reside, and was the landlord. This morning at about two o'clock, I was awoke by a cry of "I am struck by an Arab with a knife, open the door." I was lying in bed in my room when I heard the cry. I knew that it was Peeroo who cried out. He used to sleep in a room adjoining mine, separated from it by a partition of board. I got up and went into the room in front of mine facing the street. I opened the door leading from that room into another front room, from which a door opened into the room where Peeroo was lying; just when Peeroo threw himself into my arms, I observed the prisoner, Ismail bin Ahmed, pursuing Peeroo with a knife in his hand. He struck Peeroo with the knife on the left ribs in my presence. He then struck me with the knife on the right shin (It has been bandaged at the hospital.) The prisoner then ran into the room where the deceased had been lying. I did not follow him, I was afraid. Peeroo fell in the doorway, saying, "seize the Arab who is running away. He has struck me with a knife." My mother, my two sisters, and another girl were sleeping in the room in front of mine, I awoke them, saying "the old man has been struck." They ran to the window and cried out "Here a murder has been committed, run, run." Two sepoys soon came, I opened the outer door when they came. It is usually bolted at night. I do not know how the prisoner got into the house. There is no other door into the story in which the deceased and I lived, except that from the ladder, which I found bolted. I have not looked at the window at the back of the storey since last night. It was not broken yesterday. This is one of the sepoys who came up the ladder when I opened the door (Suban Jairam) when the Duffadar came up the door was open. I am quite sure that the prisoner, here present, was the man who struck Peeroo and myself with the knife. I never saw him before.

Question by the prisoner:—Were you not down stairs when I went up to sleep with Kurrumbee?

Answer:—I did not see you with Kurrumbee. You did not come there in my presence.

Ahung Ahing, *alias* Noor Mahomed, said,—I am a native of China and a Mussulman convert. I keep an opium shop in the house of the deceased, to whom I used to pay rent. I reside behind the shop. About two o'clock this morning, I was awoke by the noise of some one jumping into the yard behind the house, I started up and saw the prisoner, through the open shed of a tatti in front of my bed, in a recumbent position in the yard. I ran to the front of my house and called out to a sepoy, who came immediately with a lantern in his hand. This is the man who came (Babajee Sunkrajee, Police Duffadar No. 19.) I pointed out to him where "the thief" had jumped down. He was not then in the yard. I afterwards saw him in custody of the Police. The man I saw in the yard was quite naked like the prisoner. I could not swear that the prisoner was the man I saw in the yard; but from his having been arrested so near the house, and so soon after, I concluded that he was the same man. There was a lamp burning in my room. I saw that the man who had jumped into the yard had a beard like a Mussulman, but I did not observe his features.

Babajee Sunkrajee, Police Duffadar No. 19, deposed:—I do duty at the Chuckla. At about a quarter past two o'clock this morning I was going my rounds with a lantern in my hand along Beebee Jehan's Road when I heard an alarm raised that a murder was committed with a knife upstairs. I ran in the direction of the alarm, I found a Police Sepoy standing at the door of Peeroo Hijra's house; I went up the ladder, in company with Suban Jairam and Ismail Bappoo, into the room on the first floor. I found the deceased Peeroo lying apparently dead, but not quite cold, across the door-step between the room I entered and the other front room inside it. Imambee Nujeebun, and Kurrumbee, who are courtezans lodging in the house of the deceased, were in the room. From information received from Imambee I went to the rear of the floor when I found the lath partition near the window broken down apparently from behind. I also found near the window on the floor the wooden bar now produced, which appeared to have been torn from the window. I also found the knife (now produced) lying on the floor near the lath partition. There was blood on it. I have kept it since. I then went down stairs and heard a cry from the shop of the Chinaman Noor Mahomed of "a thief, a thief," or words to that effect. The door of the shop was opened from inside and I went in. The Chinaman pointed out to me something in the small yard behind his bed. I found some bamboo rafters lying against the wall, one of which was broken. I went up on the wall of the yard in the way pointed out by the Chairman. I found footmarks on the wall, I had a lantern in my hand. From the wall I saw the prisoner crouching under the door of a privy which was detached from its place. I then saw Bappoo Suddojee, Ismail Bappoo, and Police Havildar Shan Belooch coming towards the prisoner from the entrance of Bajeepala Lane. The prisoner was arrested. I went down and asked the prisoner whether he had struck Peeroo and he said he had not. He was bleeding from the head and was quite naked. I asked him what had become of his clothes? He said he had left them in the room of a cusban whose name he did not know. I found the clothes now produced near the bed on which the deceased had been lying; and the prisoner acknowledged them to be his, I found them after the prisoner had told me that he had left his clothes. I had also seen them when I first went into the room.

The prisoner, Ismail bin Ahmed, after being duly cautioned said,—Last night at about ten o'clock I went to the house of the girl Kurrumbee. I paid her one rupee and a quarter and slept there that night. At about two o'clock I was awoke and heard Hijra cry out, "come here, I have been struck with a knife, Kurrumbee!" I was then lying in bed with Kurrumbee at the other side of the partition. Kurrumbee and I came out and went to the back door of the room where I had been sleeping; when I fell over the wall, from a terrace, into the place where I was arrested. I mean through the tatti wall. I thought it was a door, I gave it a push and it broke and I fell down. I don't know what happened after that. I have nothing further to state.

After the prisoner's statement, the woman Kurrumbee, was called and examined.

Kurrumbee a courtezan said,—I reside in the house of the deceased. I slept last night in the Dewan-khana with Nujibee and the old woman, whose name I don't know. Imambee and Daunna were sleeping on a cot in the room inside. I was awoke by the cry of the landlord, Peeroo, that he was struck with a knife by an Arab. I did not see the Arab. I never saw the prisoner until I saw him here to-day. He did not sleep with me last night, and did not pay me a rupee and a quarter.

After the examination of the last witness the jury again visited the scene of the murder accompanied by Mr. Edginton, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Police, who pointed out to them the various places described by the witnesses. On their return, the Coroner summed up the evidence of the different witnesses. After a short consultation, the jury returned a verdict of Wilful murder against the prisoner, Ismail bin Ahmed. The Coroner then made out his warrant and committed him for trial at the next Criminal Sessions to be holden at the Supreme Court in September next.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2ND.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

A COMMON ASSAULT.—Mr. C. B. Knipe appeared to answer the complaint of his cook, Ignacio de Lima, for having assaulted him.

The complainant on being sworn said,—I am cook to the defendant, on Sunday the 20th ultimo, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, the defendant struck me and drew blood from my nose and kicked me. He assaulted me because I demanded wages of him.

Canjee Vallub, butler to the defendant, said,—Defendant struck plaintiff on the nose because he put spices in the curry.

Defendant made no defence.

His Worship said that the assault was proved against the defendant, and fined him two rupees.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.—Manoel Francis Xavier Periera was again brought up on remand, charged with having forged an order for payment of wages, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Framjee Rustomjee, Pay Clerk in the Bombay and Baroda Railway at Bandora said,—I don't know the prisoner's name, but I know him by sight. According to this abstract in my hand he appears to have pay due for fifteen days, in the month of March, amounting to twelve rupees one anna and six pies. That amount has not been paid to him, the abstract did not reach my hand until the 22nd of last month.

His Worship again postponed the case, until Monday (this day), for the purpose of re-examining Mr. Mathew, when it is expected it will be concluded.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Soorujmul Gungadhur, a Marwarree, was charged with having in his possession, on the 1st instant, eighteen sarrees of the value of Rs. 25 which were supposed to have been stolen.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Durrumchund Jeychund said,—The prisoner resides where I live, at Wittulwaddee. The prisoner was brought to me by a Policeman on Friday morning at about half-past six o'clock, together with this property (produced) which I believe to be mine, as I have such in my house but I have no marks on them.

Police Sepoy No. 874 deposed, that he took the prisoner into custody on the morning in question, in consequence of his having a bundle of pieces under his arm, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of them. He said that he had got bedding, but I found it was chintz.

The prisoner said,—I beg that I may be sent to the House of Correction, not to the Common Jail.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and fined him one hundred rupees, in default to be sent to the House of Correction, with hard labour for three months.

STEALING A SHEET.—Bappoo Gungajee was charged with stealing a cotton sheet of the value of eight annas.

Jamsetjee Rustomjee, the prosecutor stated that he was a carpenter; and that he did not know the prisoner. On Saturday 26th ultimo at about 7 o'clock the sheet was put out to dry in his yard, and about 9 o'clock it was missing. Another quilt was stolen at the same time, and both were found amongst the prisoner's bedding.

Police sepoy No. 264, stated that in consequence of a complaint made to him by the prosecutor, he went to prisoner's stable, near the prosecutor's and asked him if he had prosecutor's sheet. He said "I have it," and produced the sheet from his bedding. He said "I found it lying there."

Prisoner said, in his defence, that the sheet was lying in his yard and he took it up and kept it. He did not ask any body about it.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for twenty-one days.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette, August 2.*)

THE following Bill which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, published for General information:—

A Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes and to provide for the appointment of additional Judges of that Court.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to increase the limit of the Jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, held under Act IX. of 1850, and whereas it is necessary to provide for the appointment of additional Judges of the said Court; It is enacted as follows:—

The Small Cause Court may take cognizance of Suits, for sums not exceeding Rupees 1,000.—The jurisdiction of the Court held or to be held in the Town of Bombay under the said Act IX. of 1850, shall extend to the recovery of any debt, damage, or demand, not exceeding the sum of One thousand Rupees, and to all suits in respect thereof (except the several matters and suits specified in proviso in Section XXV. of the same Act), and the several powers and provisions of the said Act, and all rules, orders, and regulations, which have been, or may be made, in pursuance of the said Act, shall extend to all debts, damages, and demands, which may be sued for in the said Court, not exceeding the sum of One thousand Rupees, and to all proceedings and Judgments for the recovery of the same, or otherwise, in relation thereto respectively, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as the same respectively are now or may be applicable to debts, damages, and demands, within the present jurisdiction of the said Court.

II. *The Court may, by agreement, try matters beyond its Jurisdiction.*—If both parties shall agree by a memorandum signed by them or their respective attorneys that the said Court of Small Causes have power to try any suit (not coming under the proviso in Section XXV. of Act IX. of 1850) when the debt, damage, or demand claimed, or the value of the property in dispute is more than One thousand Rupees, the said Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same.

III. *Jurisdiction when claim reduced by set off to Rupees* 1,000.—Where in any suit the debt or demand claimed consists of a balance not exceeding One thousand Rupees after an admitted set-off of any debt or demand claimed or recoverable by the Defendant from the Plaintiff, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

IV. *When Title shall come in question Court may decide the claim.*—In any suit in the said Court in which the title of any corporeal or incorporeal hereditament, or to any franchise, shall incidentally come into question, the Judge shall have power to decide the claim or demand which it is the immediate object of the suit to enforce, notwithstanding the form in which the summons may have been issued.

V. *Law as to recovery of small tenants extended to cases not exceeding Rupees* 1,000. *In Sections* 91, 92, 93, *and* 96 *of Act IX of* 1850, *"owner" to be omitted and "owner, landlords, or other person having right to the immediate possession of the premises" substituted.*—The powers and provisions of Section XCI of Act IX. of 1850 are hereby extended so as to apply to the case of any person who shall hold or occupy any house, land, or tenement, of which the value or the rent payable in respect thereof does not extend the rate of One thousand Rupees, and the said Section XCI, of Act IX, of 1850 shall be read as if the words "five hundred" were omitted and the words "one thousand" substituted for them, and Sections XCI., XCII., XCIII., and XCVI. of the said Act IX. of 1850 shall respectively be read as if the word "owner" were omitted, and the words "owner, landlords, or other person having right to the immediate possession of the premises" were substituted.

VI. *No costs in cases brought in the High Court when verdict is for less than Rupees* 1,000 *or Rupees* 300 *unless the Judge certifies.*—If any suit shall after the passing of this Act be commenced in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for any cause other than those specified in Section C. of Act IX. of 1850, for which a summons might have been taken out from a Court held under the said Act IX. of 1850, or under this Act, and a verdict shall be found for the Plaintiff for a sum less than One thousand Rupees if the said action is founded on contract, or less than Three hundred Rupees if it is founded on wrong, the Plaintiff shall have Judgment to recover such sum only and not costs; and if a verdict shall not be found for the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client, unless in either case the Judge who shall try the case shall certify on the back of the record that by reason of the difficulty, novelty, or general importance of the case, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Court of Small Causes, the action was fit to be brought in the High Court.

VII. *In suit in High Court against officer of Court if no verdict for more than* 1,000 *Rupees, no costs allowed unless Judge shall certify, &c.*—If any person shall bring any suit in the High Court in respect of any grievance committed by the Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer, of any Court held at Bombay under Act IX. 1850, or under this Act, under colour or pretence of the process of the said Court and upon the trial of the action, no greater damages shall be found for the plaintiff than the sum of One thousand Rupees, no costs shall be awarded to the Plaintiff in such action, unless the Judge shall certify upon the back of the record that the action was fit to be brought in the High Court.

VIII. *Fees payable to Attorneys and Barristers in suits tried under this Act.*—The fees to be taken by Attorneys and Barristers-at-Law practising in the said Court in cases brought within the jurisdiction given by this Act shall be as follows: an Attorney shall be entitled to have or recover a sum not exceeding Sixty Rupees for his fees and costs, and in no case shall any fee exceeding Ninety Rupees be allowed for employing a Barrister as Counsel in the cause. The expense of employing a Barrister or an Attorney or both, either by the Plaintiff or by the Defendant, shall not be allowed as costs unless by order of the Judge who shall try the suit, and the Judges of the said Court shall, from time to time, determine in what cases such expenses be so allowed.

IX. *Fees payable to the Court of Small Causes in suits under this Act.*—There shall be payable in the Bombay Court of Small Causes in every cause of an amount to which jurisdiction is given to the said Court by this Act, the fees set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, besides the sum of two annas in the Rupee on the amount of the sum claimed, which fee shall be paid over to the same account as that to which the fees payable under Section XIX. of Act IX. of 1850 are paid over.

X. *The Governor in Council may appoint as many Judges as may be necessary, two of whom shall be Barristers or Advocates. One to be styled the First Judge. Saving rights of the present Barrister Judge.*—The Governor in Council may appoint as many persons as may be necessary to be Judges of the said Court, two of whom shall be Barristers-at-Law or Advocates of one of the High Courts of Jurisdiction in India or of the Court of Session in Scotland, one of whom shall be styled the First Judge: Provided always that of the Judges appointed under Section VIII. of the said Act IX. of 1850, the one who is a Barrister-at-Law or Advocate of one of the High Courts of Judicature in India or of the Court of Session in Scotland at the time of this Act coming into operation, shall be designated as the First Judge.

XI. *First Judge to arrange distribution of business among the various Judges.*—The first Judge shall, subject to the approval of the Judges of the High Court, make such arrangement as he shall think fit with regard to the distribution of the suits and of the general business of the Court among the various Judges thereof, and he may subject to such approval any such arrangements from time to time. The First Judge shall forthwith report to the Judges of the High Court, for their approval, any arrangement made by him under this Section, but such arrangement shall be of force until disapproved.

And to report arrangement to High Court for approval.

XII. *Suits above Rupees 500 to be heard by a Judge who is a Barrister or Advocate.*—All suits when the debt or damage, claim or value of the property in dispute, is more than Rupees 500, whether on balance of account, or otherwise, shall be heard and determined only by a Judge who is a Barrister-at-Law or an Advocate of one of the High Courts of Judicature in India or of the Court of Session in Scotland.

XIII. *Parties may appeal to High Courts in suits to which jurisdiction is given by this Act.*—If either party to any suit in which jurisdiction is given to the said Court by this Act shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the said Court in point of law, or upon the admission or rejection of any evidence, such party may appeal from the same to the High Court of judicature, three or more of the Judges whereof shall sit as a Court of Appeal for that purpose, provided that such party shall within ten days after such determination give notice of such appeal to the other party or his attorney, and also give security, to be approved by the Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, for the costs of the appeal whatever be the event of the appeal, and for the amount of the Judgment if he be the Defendant and the appeal be dismissed: Provided nevertheless, that such security so far as regards the amount of the Judgment shall not be required in any case when the amount of such Judge of the said Court of Small Causes shall have ordered the party appealing to pay the amount of such Judgment into the hands of the Clerk of the said Court and the same shall have been paid accordingly, and the said Court of appeal may either order a new trial on such terms as it thinks fit, or may order Judgment to be entered for either party as the case may be, and may make such order with respect to the costs of the said appeal as such Court may think proper, and such orders shall be final, not subject to any further appeal or review.

XIV. *Appeal to be in the form of a case agreed on. But if parties disagree Judge to settle and sign it.*—Such appeal shall be in the form of a case agreed on by both parties or their attorneys, and if they cannot agree, the Judge who shall have paid the suit upon being applied to by them or their attorneys shall settle the case and sign it, and such case shall be transmitted by the Appellant to the Officer duly authorized to receive the same in the High Court of Judicature.

XV. *Parties may agree not to appeal.*—No appeal shall be from the decision of the said Court of Small Causes, if before such decision is pronounced, both parties shall agree in writing, signed by themselves or their attorneys or agents that the decision of the Judge shall be final, and no such agreement shall require a stamp.

XVI. *As to amendment of defects and errors in Proceedings.*—Any Judge of the said Court of Small Causes may, at all times, amend all defects and errors in any proceeding in such Court, whether there is anything in writing to amend by or not, and whether the defect or error be that of the party applying to amend or not, and all such amendments may be made with or without costs and upon such terms as to the Judge may seem fit, and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining in the existing suit the real question in controversy between the parties shall be so made if duly applied for.

XVII. *Legacies and Distributive Shares payable out of assets of any deceased person (when assets shall not exceed Rupees* 5,000) *recoverable in the said Court of Small Causes.*—Where the amount of the assets of any deceased person situated within the Island of Bombay shall not exceed in value the sum of Rupees 5,000, it shall and may be lawful for any legatee of any specific chattel, or for any legatee of any pecuniary legacy payable out of the assets of any such deceased person, or for any residuary legatee, or for any person or persons entitled as next of kin of any such deceased person or the executors, administrators, or assigns of such legatee or next of kin, and they and each of them are, and is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed by summons against the Executor or Administrator of such deceased person, or against one of such executors or administrators in case there shall be more than one for the recovery of such legacies or distributive shares at any time after the expiration of one year from the decease of the Testator or Intestator, but not sooner; and it shall, and may be lawful for any Judge of the said Court of Small Causes upon due proof that the Defendant had received, or without wilful default might have received assets of the Testator or Intestator, sufficient and liable after payment of all just debts for the satisfaction in due course of administration, either in the whole or in part of the Plaintiff's demand, to make an order for payment of such legacy, or to make an order for payment of the distributive portion, rateably and proportionably with other legatees standing in the same situation or other next of kin respectively as the case may be, and in case the Plaintiff shall establish his right to any specific chattel, it shall and may be lawful for such Judge to make an order for delivery of the same to the party entitled thereto, or to make an order for the payment of the value thereof and costs of suit, and in case the Plaintiff shall establish his right as residuary legatee, it shall and may be lawful for such Judge to make an order for the delivery, transfer, or payment of such residuary estate and effects to the party decreed entitled thereto.

XVIII. *Executors and Administrators to lodge accounts if required.*—Where the property or assests of any deceased person situated within the Island of Bombay shall not exceed in value the sum of Five thousand Rupees, every Executor and Administrator shall, if thereunto required, by notice in writing by any legatee, next of kin, creditor, or other person interested therein, at any time after the twelve months from the decease of the Testator or Investator, lodge with the clerk of the said Court of Small Causes, in such Testator or Intestator resided within the said Island of Bombay at the time of his death, and if he shall reside in a part of the Presidency of Bombay different from that in which such Testator or Intestator resided also in the Zillah wherein such Executor or Administrator resides, a schedule or account setting forth the particulars of the property or assets which the Testator or Intestator died possessed of or entitled to, and the amount, produce, and value of the same respectively, and the amounts and particulars of the debts due by the said Testator or Intestator and the amounts and particulars of the debts, legacies, and funeral, and testamentary expenses of the Testator or Intestator paid by or on account of any such Executor or Administrator, and showing the balance applicable to the purposes of the Will of the said Testator, or distributable amongst the next of kin of the said Intestator, or the property or chattels then undisposed of, and every such schedule or account shall be signed by such Executor or Administrator, and verified by the oath or affirmation (as the case may be) of the Executor or Adminstrator, to be sworn or made before the Clerk of the said Court of Small Causes or the Judge of the Principal Civil Court for the Zillah wherein such Executor or Administrator resides, and which oath or affirmation the said Clerk of the said Court of Small Causes and Judge are hereby respectively authorized and required to administer, and such schedules or accounts shall be preserved and kept by the said Courts respectively amongst the records thereof, and shall be deemed and taken as evidence against the said Executor or Administrator of the several matters therein contained, and in case any such Executor or Administrator shall neglect to lodge such schedule or schedules as aforesaid within the time herein before specified, he shall forfeit any sum not exceeding Five hundred Rupees.

XIX. *Examination of Executor or Administrator.*—In all proceedings by summons by any legatee or next of kin for recovery of any legacy or distributive share as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Plaintiff as such legatee or next of kin in such summons as aforesaid, to examine such Executor or Administrator on oath or affirmation in open Court, if the Court shall deem it necessary, in order to obtain a discovery of the estate and effects of the Testator or Intestator at the time of his or her decease, and the value thereof, and of his or her debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, and to obtain an admission that the Defendant is the executor or administrator (as the case may be), and to ascertain all such facts of which a party suing as legatee, or as next of kin in a Court of Equity, is entitled to a discovery.

XX. *Executors or Administrators to produce Copy of Will and letters of administration and to submit to be examined on trial of claim.*—Every Executor or Administrator may be compelled by summons to be issued out of the said Court of Small Causes, to attend and produce the probate (if any) of the Will of the Testator, or the letters of administration of the Testator or Intestator (as the case may be), and submit to be examined on oath or affirmation in open Court touching the matters aforesaid on the trial of any such summons, and every Executor or Administrator who shall disobey any such first-mentioned summons shall forfeit and pay to the party at whose request such summons was issued the sum of One hundred Rupees as a penalty, but such penalty may be reduced or wholly remitted if the Judge before whom he shall have been required to attend shall, upon good and sufficient cause being shown, think fit to reduce or remit the same.

XXI. *Judge of Court of Small Causes may advertise for claims or assets.*—It shall be lawful for any Judge of the said Court of Small Causes in any summons for a legacy or a distributive share of the property or assets of a Testator or an Intestate under the provisions of this Act, to order the party suing to give notice either by advertisement or otherwise requiring persons having claims on the property or assets of the deceased to produce and verify such claims, and no such advertisement shall be charged with or liable to any duty, and all costs relating to such notice shall be borne and paid in such manner and by such parties as such Judge shall order or direct, and the said Judge may, if he shall think fit to direct such notice to be given, adjourn the hearing of the summons to some future day, and from time to time as occasion may require so as to allow sufficient time for publishing or giving such notice.

XXII. *Money may be ordered to be paid into the Bank.*—In any such summons or proceeding, the Judge of the said Court of Small Causes may, if he shall think fit, order money to be paid into the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Clerk of the said Court to the credit of the summons or cause in question, and such money shall be applied and disposed of according to the order and directions of the Judges of the said Court of Small Causes, and all payments of such moneys shall vest in the Clerk of the said Court for the time being, and shall be made upon an order in writing under the hand of the Clerk of the said Court countersigned by one of the Judges of the said Court, which order shall be a good and sufficient warrant to all intents and purposes.

XXIII. *This Act to be read as part of Act IX. of* 1850.—This Act and the said Act IX. of 1850 shall be read and construed as one Act, as if the several provisions in the said Act contained (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) were repeated and re-enacted in this Act.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

Sums not above.	Every Summons or Subpœna.	Warrant.
Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
600.........	2 4.................	6 0
700.........	2 8.................	7 0
800	2 12.................	8 0
900.........	3 0.................	9 0
1000.........	3 4.................	10 0
Sums above 1,000 Rs.	4 annas additional for every 100 Rs. above 1,000 Rs.	1 Rupee for each 100 Rs. above 1,000 Rs.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The propriety and expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes in Bombay, which, under Act IX. of 1850, is now limited to suits of the value of Rupees 500, have been felt by the public and urged on the Government. It has been forcibly represented that unnecessary delay, inconvenience, and heavy loss are entailed on suitors being compelled to forego the advantages and facilities of the Small Cause Court when their demands exceed Rupees 500, and that the want of such a tribunal and one in which justice is administered in the summary and expeditious manner prescribed by the Small Cause Court rules operates as a prohibition or denial of justice to suitors in cases, simple in their character but of greater amount than Rupees 500. As an evidence of the public preference of the Small Cause Court, it has been shown that suitors have abandoned large amounts in excess of Rupees 500, when their demands have exceeded that amount, for the purpose of bringing their cases within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and that suits have also been instituted in the Small Cause Court by consent of both parties at Rupees 500, although the real amount in dispute has greatly exceeded that sum, and that this has been done to avoid the expense attendant on a trial in the Supreme Court, and to obtain a speedy decision. Such a course, however, has been decided by the Small Cause Court to be illegal.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are in favour of increased powers being conferred on the Judges of the Small Cause Court, and suggest that their jurisdiction might be extended to cases where the matter in dispute does not exceed Rupees 1,000, but that cases above Rupees 500 should be heard before a Barrister Judge of the Court, and that appeals to the Supreme Court should, under certain conditions, be allowed in cases above Rupees 500. They also propose that when the amount in dispute exceeds Rupees 1,000, parties might by consent have the case determined in the Small Cause Court.

They are also of opinion that jurisdiction similar to that in the (Irish) Act XIV. and XV. Vic. c. 57 should be given in cases of claims for legacies and for distributive shares in property, where the assets of the Testator or Intestate are under a certain amount.

A Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes and to provide for the appointment of Assistant Judges of that Court, and it is now proposed to adopt a similar, though more comprehensive measure, in the Council of the Governor of Bombay. The accompanying Bill shows the extended powers which it is considered desirable to confer on the Judges of the Small Cause Court in Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Poona, 28th July 1862.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

AHMEDABAD, 27*th July.*

THIS station was gratified on Tuesday evening last with a concert got up by Mr. Martinnant, a spirited young Presidency professional, and which was given under the kind patronage of General Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., commanding the N. D. of the Bombay Army, who graced the occasion with his presence. The concert was given in the upper room of the mansion of the late Shet Hutteesing Kesreesing, which was kindly placed at his disposal for the occasion. The audience for the small station of Ahmedabad was unusually large. The various performances were frequently applauded and encored, which, considering the character of the audience, bespoke their excellence. The programme was well selected, containing several pieces in the highest style of composition. There being no band at this station, Mr. Martinnant opened the concert by giving an overture on the harmonium (a new instrument lately purchased in Bombay,) in which instrument he excelled himself so much that his performance brought down raptures of applause. The Trio "Morning" on the flute, violin, and piano, in which he was assisted by gentlemen amateurs, was played exquisitely. Mr. Martinnant's Solo on the piano, "The Last Rose of Summer," with brilliant variations, was highly appreciated. Mr. M. also favored the audience with a song, one of his own compositions "Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann," which he sung with much taste and expression. He then treated them with a comic song, "The Bashful Young Gentleman," which put the house in roars of laughter. The audience highly delighted with this song encored Mr. M. again and he was forced a third time to come forward and treat the audience with another comic song "Why don't the men propose, Mamma." This song was so well sung that it was with difficulty, the audience could keep themselves from roars of laughter and applause. The Trio from the Opera of "Il Trovatore," in which the gentlemen amateurs assisted Mr. M., was played with great taste and skill, and was highly applauded. Lastly Mr. Martinnant favoured the audience with a Solo on the violin "The Carnival of Venice," which piece was the star of the evening, and was received with great enthusiasm, he then favoured his audience with a very pretty little air, "The Bird on the Tree," which was a most successful imitation of the real Warbler. The vocal part in which the Glees "Glorious Apollo," and "When shall we three meet again" were well sung and highly applauded. In fact everything went off well. The weather at present is delightful, but it is still very close, and we expect more rain.

DELHI, 26*th July.*—"During a heavy fall of rain to-day at about 3½ P. M. lightning struck the 'Chasboorj' on the ridge, killing an unfortunate bheestee, who among others had *en passant* taken shelter therein—wounding a boy in charge of some cattle, and committing much havoc among a flock of goats.

The 'Chasboorj' although a very old building stood the unwelcome intruder very well indeed, as save a few stones displaced here and there, and a few cracks in some of the arches, no harm was done.

The lightning appears to have run down the stone stair case and taken a sharp turn to the left, another to the right along the covered passage, and then through a flock of goats out of the building.

It was at first supposed that the lightning had buried itself in a large hole, but on closer inspection it was found that the concussion had caused one of the many graves in the building to fall in. The grave was a very old one, but inasmuch as the late tenant of the building to make himself more comfortable, had levelled all the tomb stones and cleared away inside the building all traces as to what was below, the exact whereabouts of this particular grave was not remembered by any one then present. Curiosity led me to examine this grave, so suddenly and rudely opened out—I found it a pucca one, but the late tenant's remains consisting of but a skull and a few bones that crumbled away with the slightest pressure. Some wood, evidently then used in the roofing of the grave, was also found, but black and brittle with age.

The natives assembled all declared that the defunct had during his life time committed some dire sin to have thus brought down the wrath of heaven on his last resting place, indeed the owner of the heifer that was killed alternately lamented his loss and commented on the sinfulness of the defunct aforesaid. They were also strong on the subject of 'kismut' declaring that it was strange that out of the two human beings sitting on the bottom step of the stone staircase one should have been taken and the other left, that the three men sitting close to them in the archway should have escaped untouched, and that a heifer lying close to its dam, should have been killed outright, while the cow herself escaped almost intact; the strongest part of all, however, I thought was the fact that save a slight cut on the bheestie's skull from his falling back on the stone steps, there was not a mark on the bheestie or the boy, or on the heifer of any kind whatever, the clothes of the two former were intact and hair of the latter unsigned."

DELHI, 27*th July.*—"The rain continues, with very little intermission, night and day; houses are falling in all directions, and some of the inmates have narrowly escaped the ruins; the country is all under water, and cultivators will soon be calling out that they have too much moisture.

The best piece of news I have to give you is the sentence of five years' imprisonment passed upon Gholam Nubbee Khan, the individual who took such active part in the rebellion and came in, fully persuaded that he had only to stand his trial and get off. He has found out his mistake, and the sentence will prove that in Delhi at least, proof only is required to punish the guilty. He was convicted of leading acts of rebellion, and sentenced accordingly.

There is a rumour here, that Mr. Cust, Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab is to obtain an important post in the New High Court, for which he is eminently qualified; it is at present, only rumour.

I hear that the loss to Government on the Lahore and Peshawur road is something enormous, the rains have washed away a considerable portion of it; and I more than suspect you will receive similar reports from other parts of the country. I noticed several large fissures in the Railway embankment between Gazee-Nugger and Delhi, but they can be easily repaired. Where the grass has sprung up, or turf been laid down, it is firm and apparently uninjured.

I may mention that the Trunk Road from the Delhi Bridge of Boats to Agra, is in a frightful state, a traveller was nearly forty hours accomplishing the journey which in former times used to occupy only 10 hours or eighteen at the most. The road is little better than *kutcha* as far as *mud* is concerned, surely somebody's head ought to be punched for this."—*Delhi Gazette, July* 29.

POONA.

WE are very sorry to hear a report that we are likely to lose her Majesty's 95th regiment in the course of a few more weeks. One wing it is said is to go to Kurrachee, to relieve the 4th King's Own (coming to Poona) and the other wing to Aden.—*Observer, August* 2.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA.—A lecture in connection with this institution will take place on Monday the 11th instant. It will be given by W. Wordsworth, Esq. The subject is "Some of the characteristics of the poetry of the present century." This will be followed by Captain Scrivener on the 15th, the subject being "Practical Astronomy," and that by Lieut. Chapple on the 22nd, whose subject will be "The literature of ancient Rome." We are glad to find the institution has secured so many lectures for this season. We are told that Mr. Howard intends giving a lecture on the Suez Canal.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(*Before Sir Charles Jackson and Mr. Justice Norman.*)

ON the sitting of the Court the following was read by the Clerk of the Court:—

RULES OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Rules relating to Advocates, Vakeels, and Attorneys.

It is resolved and ordered, that all persons who, at the time of the abolition of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal were advocates of the said Court are approved and are now admitted and shall be enrolled as advocates of this Court.

2. That all persons who at the time of the abolition of the Sudder Court were Vakeels of that Court are approved and are now admitted and shall be enrolled as Vakeels of this Court.

3. That all persons who at the time of the abolition of the said Supreme Court were attornies or solicitors of that Court are approved and are now admitted and shall be enrolled as attornies at Law of this Court.

4. That all such Advocates, Vakeels, and Attornies-at-law be enrolled in this Court in the same order as that in which they were enrolled in the said Supreme and Sudder Courts respectively, and that they shall respectively have the same rank and precedence in this Court as they had in the said Supreme and Sudder Court.

5. Every person who at the time of the abolition of the said Supreme Court was an attorney or solicitor of the said Court is hereby approved and declared to be qualified to be admitted, and shall, upon application, be admitted and enrolled as a Vakeel of this Court, provided that such application be made within one year from this date or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court for that purpose, and provided that at the time of the application there shall be no reasonable cause for refusing such admission.

6. Advocates of this Court may appear and plead for suitors in any branch of the Court, Civil or Criminal.

7. Vakeels shall not appear, plead or act for any suitor in this Court in any matter of ordinary original jurisdiction, Civil or Criminal, or in any matter of appeal from any case of ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction unless upon appeal from a judgment in a case of such original Civil jurisdiction, a question of Hindoo or Mahomedan Law or a question of usage shall arise and the Court or a Judge thereof shall think fit to admit a Vakeel or Vakeels to plead for any suitor or suitors in that case. In such case the Vakeel or Vakeels so admitted may plead accordingly.

8. A Vakeel shall be at liberty to appear, act and plead in any case removed under the provisions of Section 13 of the Letters Patent granted in pursuance of Act 24 and 25 Victoria C. 104.

9. Every attorney who shall be admitted and enrolled as a Vakeel shall in his character of Vakeel be bound by rule 7 and be entitled to the privilege granted to Vakeels by rule 8.

10. That attornies admitted as Vakeels shall not thereby be deprived of their powers as attorneys-at-law.

11. Every person who would have been qualified to be admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court so far as the qualification depended on duration of service as clerk to an attorney and who has given notice of his intention to apply to be admitted and enrolled as attorney-at-law of this Court upon passing such an examination and complying with such requisitions as would have qualified and entitled him to be admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court, and every such person who shall be so admitted and enrolled as an Attorney-of-law of this Court, shall be approved and entitled to be admitted and enrolled as a Vakeel of this Court. Provided that such application be made within one year from this date or within such further time as may be allowed by the Court for that purpose, and provided that at the time of the application there shall be no reasonable cause for refusing such admission.

Rules for regulating the Practice of the Court.

12. Resolved that as a temporary measure to take effect until Rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of this Court shall have been made but not for a period exceeding (6) six calendar months from the 1st of July 1862 the following Rules shall have effect:—

All rules which at the time of the abolition of the said Supreme Court were in force for regulating the practice of the Court shall extend so far as the same are applicable, and as nearly as may be to all matters of ordinary original jurisdiction, Civil and Criminal, in this Court except so far as the same may be contrary to the provisions of the said Act 24 and 25 Victoria C 104, or the said Letters Patent or to the provisions of Act 8 of 1859, or as the same shall hereafter be altered or modified by this Court.

2. All rules which at the time of the abolition of the Sudder Court were in force in that Court shall extend so far as they are applicable and as nearly as may be to all proceedings of appellate jurisdiction in the High Court not being cases of appeal from the ordinary civil jurisdiction of this Court, except so far as such rules are contrary to the said Act 24 and 45 Victoria C. 104, or to the said Letters Patent or as the same shall hereafter be altered or modified by this Court.

3. All proceedings *in Rem* in the Admiralty and Vice Admiralty jurisdictions shall be regulated as far as may be by the Rules and Regulations made and ordained in pursuance of the 2nd William 4 C 51, which were in force and regulated the practice and proceedings of the Vice Admiralty Court at Calcutta at the time of the publication of the said Letters Patent except so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of the said Act 24 and 25 Victoria C 104 or the said Letters Patent, or as the same shall be hereafter altered or modified by this Court.

13. The appellate jurisdiction under Section 15 of the letters patent, *viz* appeals from the Courts in the Mofussil shall be exercised in the manner following, namely:—

1. All regular appeals relating to immoveable property and all appeals, whether regular or special, in cases arising out of Act 10 of 1859, shall be heard and determined by a division court consisting of three judges.

2. All special appeals except cases under Act 10 of 1859 and all regular appeals not relating to immoveable property shall be heard and determined by division courts consisting of two judges.

3. All such business as have heretofore been heard and determined by one Judge in the Sudder Court may be heard and determined by one Judge of the High Court.

14. The ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction of this court may be exercised by one Judge in the following cases:—

Matters for disposal by one Judge.

Civil Procedure Code.

1. Admission and rejection of plaints; sections 25-38.
2. Orders concerning substitution of service of summons, section 57, &c.
3. Applications for extension of time under section 69 and generally all applications for further time.
4. Applications under sections 74 to 80 (arrest before judgment) and under section 81 and following sections. (Attachment before judgment.)
5. Applications for withdrawal and adjustment of suits, sections 97 and 98.
6. Applications arising from death, marriage or insolvency of parties to suit, section 101 and following sections.
7. Applications to set aside *ex parte* judgments, section 119.
8. Examinations and rejection of written statements, section 124.
9. Orders concerning the production and admission of documents.
10. Hearing and final disposal of suits when suits may be disposed of at first hearing.
11. Settlement of issues in cases where the summons is for the settlement of issues.
12. Attachment of property of absconding witness, section 159.
13. Applications for orders for the examination of parties as witnesses, section 162 and following sections.
14. Applications for Commission to examine witnesses, investigate accounts, &c., sections 177-181.
15. Applications for, or connected with, the execution of decrees, sales in execution, &c., Chapter IV.
16. Applications for leave to sue *in formâ pauperis*, section 299.
17. Applications for orders of reference to arbitration, chapter VI.
18. Applications to set down cases for hearing an agreement of parties, section 331.

Matters not under the Civil *Procedure.*

19. Applications relating to the conduct of suits or matters.
20. Applications as to the guardianship and maintenance of infants.
21. Applications for the management of property.
22. Enquiries in lunacy, order to be taken before a single Judge.
23. Enquiries as to the fitness of persons to act as trustees, receivers, and committees of lunatics.
24. Enquiries as to the sufficiency of Bail sureties, &c.
25. Enquiries as to the persons constituting a class.
26. Enquiries with reference to infants, wards and their settlement.
27. Enquiries as to settlement on wife.
28. Enquiries as to schemes for a charity.
29. Applications for the appointment of official or other trustees.
30. Applications for discharge from custody, subsistance money not being paid.
31. Marriage Licence.
32. Grants of Probates and administrations in common form.
33. Applications for Habeas Corpus.
34. Taking the acknowledgment of married women.
35. Endorsment of Mofussil process.
36. Countersigning money orders.
37. Orders for transportation or penal servitude and intermediate custody of offenders under sentences of courts martial.
38. Hearing evidence under mandamus issued from the Courts in England.
39. Preliminary investigation and committal of persons for offences committed on the High Seas.
40. Preliminary proceedings *in Rem* in the Admiralty and Vice Admiralty jurisdiction.
41. And all such matters other than the trial of issues or the pronouncing of any final judgment or decree as such Judge may from time to time see fit to dispose of, or as may from time to time be directed by any general order.

15. The judge may refer any such case for the decision of two Judges.

16. The ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be exercised by two Judges except in cases which shall be determined by one Judge under the preceding rule.

17. In case of difference of opinion the Chief Justice, or in his absence the senior Judge present, shall have a double or casting voice.

18. Appeals from the decision of one Judge shall be heard and determined by two other Judges, and in case the two judges who exercise the appellate jurisdiction differ in opinion, the decision shall be affirmed.

19. Appeals from decisions of two Judges in the exercise of ordinary original Civil jurisdiction shall be entered in the separate list, and the appellate jurisdiction of this court in regard to such matter of appeal shall be exercised by a division court consisting of three Judges.

20. Until further orders such appeals shall be heard at the Court House of the late Supreme Court.

21. The ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of this Court shall be exercised by one judge and two or more Courts may sit at one time in each of which there shall be one Judge.—*Hurkaru, July* 23.

MHOW.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows, but we can scarcely credit the statement:—"A fact has just oozed out connected with another Court Martial upon a chief clerk in an arsenal not far from Mhow. The man's name in this case was Potts, and in consequence of some informality in the proceedings, he was lately released from the House of Correction in Bombay, and the sum of rupees fifteen hundred was paid over to him as damages for the alleged flaw in his committal. Pretty well this in the way of economy if the report is true." We give the report as we have received it, leaving enquiry to the legitimate authorities.—*Deccan Herald, August* 1.

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PUNJAUB.

"We hear from Dera Ghazee Khan that throughout the district, but particularly in the vicinity of the hills, heavy rain has fallen, and all the streams are full, consequently there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. The Canals are in good condition but great injury has been done by the river inundations which have flooded large tracts of land, and done great damage particularly to the indigo cultivation. At the great Inundation Bund the water rose a foot more than it did during the eventful year 1856 when the station ran a risk of being washed away, however as no damage has been done this time to the Bund, and the river is falling, no fear of any further injury to the country need be apprehended.—*Lahore Chronicle, July 26.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

PANDOO RAO.

"For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.
Hence timely running's no mean part
Of conduct in the martial art,
Which makes their fear do execution
Beyond their stoutest resolution."

The trial of Pandoo Rao cannot have failed to call up many recollections, the bitterness and the shame—bitterness to us, shame to them—of which we would gladly have spared our readers. Old wounds torn open are always the slowest to heal, and we are not quite convinced of the wisdom, politically speaking, of these State prosecutions. They appear to involve a considerable amount of hard swearing, and not a little Judaism. If they teach any thing it is that natives have more to fear from the vile treachery and ingratitude of their own countrymen than from any injustice it is possible they can receive at our hands. So far these things may prove beneficial, but against this must be written a revival of old feuds and strifes, and the perpetuation of hatred which fear on the part of one race and contempt on that of the other, serve largely to intensify and exaggerate. Stories of blood told years after the perpetration of the infamies connected with them, tend to no practically good or only partial results, whilst they do much harm. The general moral character of the oriental is pretty well understood and the conduct of Bhim Roy could have caused no surprise to the man who had murdered unoffending women and children. Though we must all die, as said the woman of Tekoa, and are as water spilt upon the ground which cannot be gathered up, there is something inexpressibly terrible and affecting in the thought of delicate women and their little ones, swept away by the sword, hurried into the presence of God, without preparation, without warning, unoffending, and we turn from it with feelings, no words can speak, and which our Aryan brothers are simply incapable of appreciating or understanding. "You make too much of these things" was the remark of a native in 1857; "black men think little of their women, and, besides, when they are killing and looting each other all over the country, brothers, fathers, mothers, and wives, you can't be surprised if they kill your countrymen and women." Certainly not. The thing seems so natural, that we wonder it never before suggested itself to us. Wolves fatten on offal or the flesh of lambs, and it is downright affectation to pretend that either principle, cruelty, or shame are involved in the matter. Nay, more, asks the patriot, does history not furnish instances as monstrous as that afforded by 1857; can worse be said of India than this, that she is where Europe was some three hundred years ago? Granting the position assumed we do not in such a state of society, precisely see what is gained by the circumstance and display like that attending the present trial of Pandoo Rao, a ruffian, whose acquaintance would have disgraced a Duke of Guise or Catherine de Midici, and for whom the "inconvenience," as Charles Lamb has called it, of hanging would be too high an honor. We, good people, who dress in broad-cloth with a thermometer at 92 degrees, and carry our notions and habits to the Arctic and Torrid Zones, with the tenacity we do our skins, and not with the same advantage, insist upon dealing out law to savages at heart, in that way which, to their minds, looks least like justice. Every native of Cawnpore knows that if Pandoo Rao did not order certain of our countrymen to be murdered, he sanctioned the atrocity by his presence, and that such crime, if punishable at all, is punishable with death. The magnitude of the crime would, no doubt, be a matter of dispute among good Mahomedans and gentle Hindoos, but this conclusion they must arrive at; the man did or sanctioned certain acts, the Sahibs say that he must be hanged in consequence of those acts, and their minds would grasp as a fact that which may now seem the accidental result of law,—the glorious uncertainties of which they all know something. Make it a matter of hard swearing only, and the Nana himself has nothing to fear, but—a Government pension. How comes it then, asks our excellent friend Peer Bax, that notwithstanding we outnumber the sands of the sea, and can swear to any thing (blessed be the prophet!) to save the life of a friend or brother, that the *sirkar* is always sure of a conviction? There must be some want of management and ability on our part, or the Feringhee is more unscrupulous, if possible, than we are. The inference is natural. Incapable of judging men by any other standard than that which they apply to themselves, the best man is he who, by cheating or diverting the law, identifies justice and success, words which, in the minds of men who have no knowledge of justice as an abstract principle, mean the same thing. So it is with all standards, which raise or depress peoples to our own level, precisely as we may stand high or low in the scale of truth and civilization. Our object at present, however, is to give a brief outline of the trial of Pandoo Rao, leaving alone the absurdities which manifestly lie upon the surface of proceedings themselves. John Bull in India is fond of his proprieties and solemn shams, his courts of inquiry, and long-winded investigations, and whilst he never tires of declaring that native evidence, whether sworn upon dirty water, or a crib from the Old Testament, is "not worth a button, Sir," the dear good old gentleman piles it up, Atlas like, until becoming muddled by contradictions and reiterations, he trembles into some huge error of judgment, when more evidence is called for, a fresh trial directed, more complications "worse confounded," and then poor justice too often bows, and makes way for Asiatic chicanery and mere quibble. Before turning to the evidence before us we shall simply remark, in a parenthesis, to our native readers, that the British Government has spared no expense to buy up Choonee Singh, late Thannadar at Bithoor; Gunnesh Sastree and Narrain Rao, who swear to having heard Pandoo Rao give orders for the murder of our countrymen, are to be appointed first assistants under our respected Magistrate Mr. Hume, whilst Bhim Roy has received from Lord Elgin a dress of honor, two dancing girls, and a brazen figure of *Ganessa*, elaborately chased and of the purest Birmingham workmanship. To our story.

Pandoo Rao, whose real name was Seetaram, was adopted by Bajee Rao Sahib, and at his death was allowed Rs. 200 a month for subsistence by the Nana, with whose household he continued to reside at Bithoor. When the Nana went to Cawnpore in 1857 to consummate the most cruel and treacherous villanies of modern times, the virtuous Pandoo remained in command of the rebel troops of his chieftain, and in charge of the harem. The first European murdered by permission or orders of the Nana's deputy, was the toll collector of Sheorajpore, whose wife was so far gone in pregnancy as to have moved the pity of Pandoo's wife, herself about to become a mother. This is the only dash of light across the picture, and it makes no stay. Two or three days later, the unhappy woman was butchered, spared only to make the anguish of such a death, and at such a time, more terrible. God may forgive deeds like these, but to God alone belongs such forgiveness. We do not pretend to it. A little later a body of horsemen arrived at Chowbapore from the direction of Lucknow, and, encamping there, sent some sowars into Bithoor for supplies; on learning that there were some English officers, prisoners with this force, Pandoo Rao declined to furnish rations unless the captives were killed. Three heads were taken to him in a basket, the basket being afterwards transmitted to the Nana as evidence; we make no question of honest zeal on his part. The account of this transaction as given by Pandoo himself is curious, since it establishes an amount of moral and mental turpitude sufficient to account for the commission of any crime, no matter how barbarous.

"During the mutiny in Cawnpore, I was at Bithoor when I heard that some sowars had called at my house and told Abbadhurrukdanee, captain of the forces, that they were going to Allahabad, having with them four European officers, and that they required russud, *i. e.*, provisions for their journey. I, moreover, heard that the people were in open disaffection. Having retired for a while they returned, when Abba informed me that the officers had been murdered, and their heads brought in a basket to my house. Eventually their heads were taken to be shown to the Nana at Cawnpore. Their names I do not know. After this Abba said to me that it were better I should vacate the place with him, to which I objected, saying, I was about to perform *Pooja* (prayers,) and therefore could not go. Hereupon the sowars were dismissed to some house or other."

The excellent Hindoo, being about to "perform poojah,"—the presentation of some flowers to the river Ganges, or the worship of an ammonite—was unable to comply with the suggestion of Abba who, no doubt, horrified by the recent sight of the mangled remains of our countrymen, urged that it would be better for them both to quit the position they then occupied. Abba was right, but the adopted son of Bajee Rao Sahib had not yet realized—"What perils do environ, the man that meddles with cold iron!" even when unaccompanied by butchery which would have dishonored shambles. The knowledge was, however, at hand, and not even "poojah" was found sufficient to induce our friend to remain at Bithoor. The voices of Havelock and Neil were suddenly heard above the wall of murdered women and infants, men butchered with solemn promise of protection and safety still upon the Nana's lips, and then tens of thousands who had dealt fire and death upon a few helpless fugitives, turned and fled before a handful of British soldiers. The rest of the evidence to be gathered from the trial, resolves itself into one long flight, in which we sometimes tumble over the archfiend himself; sometimes it is the Ranee of Jhansie, now Tantia Topee, now Feroze Shah, on a camel or on a horse, the rest seems unknown to us, and we throw down the paper utterly exhausted by the mere mental effort of following Pandoo Rao in his flight. At the risk of wearying our readers, we shall allow the Nana's Lieutenant to tell his own story, including the means by which his life has been placed at the disposal of the British Government. Dates are not given, but the distances will speak for themselves.

"When the Nana and Bala Rao ran away from Cawnpore and came to Bithoor, Bala Rao was wounded. The Nana took both of us to a place called Putkapore, crossed the river in boats, there were about 35 of us, including our women. The Nana made a small enclosure where we put up. Jussa Singh and Bhopal Singh, when they heard that the Nana had arrived, called on him and asked us to come to Futtepore Chowrassee and kept us in the house of Bhopal Singh, a few days after the Begum of Lucknow's troops came and escorted the women. Nana, Bala and myself remained behind. Then the Nana went to Lucknow, Bala left for Delhi, Tantia for Morar. Bala Rao returned to me and so did the Nana with all the women. Tantia Topee arrived at Calpee with troops. Bala Rao joined him. On their arrival at Ackbarpore they sent for Jowala Pershaud. The Nana sent me to the Tehseels of Sheorajpore and Billour in company with horsemen.

Bala Rao sent for me, I met him at Bhowntan in the evening, where I stayed with him. Bala Rao and myself crossed the nullah at separate places. Bala Rao joined the Nana that very day. I remained at a place called Noubutgunge, Jowala Pershaud and Tantia Topee were with me, Tantia then went to Calpee and Jowala Pershaud took me to the Nana at Uddra Mow. During the mutiny, Tantia, Bala and Jowala Pershaud were the leaders. The two former could do nothing without consulting Jowala Pershaud. Jowala Pershaud and I went to the Nana at Uddra Mow, and Balo Rao took the women to their homes, Mouza Bunowah Tuttora, and the Nana took me to Bhugwunt Nuggur. I stayed at the banks of the Ganges upwards of one month and a half, when a letter came from Tantia calling me and another from the women stating the uncomfortableness of their position with Bala Rao. At this time Gowreesunker the head of the forces at Delhi came to me, he and I were sent with 400 sowars to Tantia to Calpee.

At Calpee there was one Chutter Singh, an officer of the Morar regiment, who usually took his orders from Tantia Topee.

During the engagement at Jhansie, Tantia went to the assistance of the Ranee by the village of Churkaree, I was at Calpee. Tantia engaged in battle with the British, when routed he came to Calpee. The mother of the Nawab of Banda wrote to me asking me to come to her, with the consent of Tantia Topee I left. About fourteen miles from Calpee, I met them, when they mentioned to me that they had run away. Tantia went a second time to the aid of the Ranee of Jhansie, on his way he encountered the British forces, engaged in battle, was routed, and fled back to Calpee. The Nawab, Tantia and myself then started for Gwalior, we encamped about six miles from the city. The Gwalior Rajah on hearing of our arrival entreated us not to come into his territories, that he would make arrangements for "Russud," &c. The next morning the Gwalior Rajah's forces attacked us, his troops were defeated and he ran away to Agra, on this his people joined our men. Then Tantia, the Nawab and myself went to Gwalior, about 15 days after the British forces marched into Gwalior from two directions and fought with us for seven or eight days, the Ranee of Jhansie was killed. We then fled and encamped 28 miles off, two or three days after the British troops and the Rajah's followed us when we engaged with them, being routed, we fled 20 miles further. All our guns being seized we then went through the jungles of Jeypore, to Boonde, thence to Rampore, thence to Jullapatan. The Mussulmans of Patan gave us russud, after which we attacked the chief of Patan and made him prisoner. Tantia brought him to me, when Tantia brought him he said, 'I'll be hard on him and you treat him kindly so as to extort money from him.' The chief said he would give us a few lacs, then Tantia ordered some sowars to escort him to his house. Two or three days after, the chief paid the money, and joined us, leaving his family behind at Patan. We had a fight with the British at Bheelwara and another at Khotara, I cannot recollect if this engagement took place prior to the Patan affairs or not, leaving Patan we came to Rajgur, from thence to Baiswarra, where we engaged the British in battle, who captured all our guns, then we went to Seronge where we stayed eight or ten days—thence to Esaghur, were Tantia engaged the Gawlior Rajah in battle. Tantia broke open the gate, and plundered the whole city. The next day Tantia marched to Chandaree with the intention of engaging the Rajah of Gawlior's troops in battle, before doing so he ordered me to remove the women and the Banda Nawab to Bundlecund. We then came to Seetapore, Tantia fled from Chandaree and came to me. The British troops from Saugor came to Seetapore, an engagement took place at Khapoora Tantia again fled, and left for Seronge; 20 miles from Seronge another battle took place when Tantia again fled crossing the Nurbudda, and came to Futtehpore. By the hill road we came to Mollpatte Nuddee, where the Nawab of Banda wished to give himself up to the British, the officers of our forces on hearing this raised objections notwithstanding their declination to allow him to leave, he gave himself up, then Tantia and myself came to Khurkoo Sabassee in the district of Indore, where 200 sowars joined us. On our way we encountered British troops crossing the Nurbadda and intending to proceed to Baroda, had an engagement at Chota Oodapore with the British, fled to Baiswarra where Tantia committed depredations. At Pertabghur, we fought the British, were defeated and fled; four days after we had another battle at Jurapore, were again defeated, four or five days after we crossed the river Chambul, and came to a fort in the Jeypore district. Feroze Shah was there. Tantia, Feroze Shah and myself came to a place called Sukkur where we had another fight, were defeated and fled to Dhoosa. At this place we had another battle. At night Tantia left without informing us, taking with him half our troops, and from that day to the day of my capture, I have not seen him. I wished Feroze Shah to send word to the British stating our inclination to give ourselves up, when Feroze Shah told me that he had already sent his Vakeel. On hearing this I sent my vakeel Mahomed Izaack to negotiate with the British for me, the General then sent word that no harm would happen to me if I came in. Often I wished to go, but was prevented by the troops. The perwannah has been lost, it ran thus, as far as I can recollect 'if I came in within 10 hours, the General would be glad to see me. After this the men began to leave me daily, out of the two or three hundred that I had with me I selected a few and retired. Out of the few I selected from, only Oomrao a Mussulman, Gunnesh a Brahmin, and Pookhan a kidmutgar remained with me. We were dressed as faquees and travelled through Gwalior and Toonk, there Oomrao and Gunnesh parted from me. The former returned to me again bringing with him my wife and her mother from Scindia. Not thinking it safe to remain in the jungles, I came to Pooskur near Ajmere, passing through Ajmere to Jeyoor and Delhi, I reached Thanasser, I went by the name of Luchmun Dass Pundit, stayed at Thanaser fifteen days, then started to Joowala Jee, thence to Kutkurra Purmindal, and Soodbhow in the Jummoo District. Then to Dhurgutta with the intention of going to Cashmere. When I went to Chandaree I sent my brother-in-law with a man to Cashmere, myself and wife stayed at Chandaree. Madho Roy Brahmin from Pooskur joined me when we both started for Jummoo to purchase a buffalo; and from thence we went to Sealkote and back to Chandaree and Nia Mundee about three miles further on. I often used to go to worship, Bhim Roy in the disguise of a faqueer who was with Tantia, recognised me in my disguised dress, I could not make him out, on my egress from the Mundee, he accosted me and said; 'I am your servant and have come to serve you,' he remained with me about one month and a half at Chandaree, after some time he said 'we are all pardoned, I now wish to go back to my house, will you permit me to leave,' not wishing to keep him against his will, I gave him Rupees 25, and allowed him to depart. Two months after Bhim Roy accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote caught me.

Pandoo Rao's next journey will not be the least momentous to him, since it may possibly place him face to face with the poor heart-broken woman whom he slew, and the young infant yet unborn. Aye, and how many more of whom we know nothing?—*Bengal Hurkaru, July 23.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE C.-IN-C.'S REPORT.

(From the Englishman, July 23.)

What was assumed by many to be but a wild ride of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief down the extreme North-West frontier last cold weather, has resulted in an elaborate military report on the Trans-Indus country, and the frontier in particular, which has been sent in to the Government by Sir Hugh Rose, and is now under the consideration of the former. His Excellency has studied and commented upon the frontier strategically, and in a defensive point of view; and has appended a series of remarks and suggestions upon the disposition and composition of the troops on that important border of our Empire, which will, we should think, if duly weighed and considered by the government, inaugurate some vey useful changes in a military point of view. In no other country in the world can be found such a number of separate military forces under different commands; and more incongruous still, some of these forces being under civil government and about as independent of the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India as are the militia in Great Britain. If what we have heard of His Excellency's report be true, it goes to prove, what we advocated long before we had ever heard of the report in question,—that the Punjab Irregular Force ought, like the rest of the Bengal Army, to be made over to the control of the head of that Army. We have never heard any good reason assigned for the inconvenient anomaly of taking the command of the troops stationed in the most important portion of our entire frontier from the Commander-in-Chief in India, who is actually responsible for the safety and tranquility of the country lying within that frontier, and who, in case of invasion or disturbance in that direction, would have to operate and command there. We shewed, some time ago, that Lord Dalhousie entertained the same views as we have all along advocated in this matter, and was quite willing to make over the command and control of the Punjaub Irregular Force to Sir Charles Napier, then Commander-in-Chief in India; but that the petulant irritability of the veteran caused him to refuse the rational concession, on account of differences with the Governor General upon other matters. Such impediments to the consolidation of the Bengal Army under the sole command of its proper Chief now no longer exist; and the sooner the transfer in question is made the better.

RAO SAHIB.

(From the Oudh Gazette, July 28.)

It will be seen from the above, that the Rao Sahib stands a fair chance of getting off scotfree. All just and generous men will not wonder at this, if satisfied that such will be the result of a fair and impartial trial. It is a hellish desire only that seeks for the man's blood, when the law scorns the idea of a sacrifice, and justice disdains to receive it. Were Rao Sahib a thousand times over accused of murder, it would be a murder of the darkest dye to consign him to a murderers fate, (as our cowardly cotemporary, the *Delhi Gazette*, would seem to wish) if before a tribunal presided over by an English Judge the crime could not be substantiated. Every day's experience shows us, and every such trial as the Rao Sahib's would still more conclusively show us, that in the case of some of the principal chiefs of the rebellion we acted altogether too precipitately at the outset—that a calmer and maturer judgment now rather approves the conduct of those who spared the lives of Mummoo Khan and Tuffuzzul Hossein, and regrets that Jeyloll Singh's at least, was victimized. Rao Sahib's case differs in no particular from their's, save in this, perhaps, that he never enjoyed the power they did.

We see, too, a good deal of "sickening sentimentality" manifested in regard to an Englishman taking up the defence of Rao Sahib. What is there dishonorable to the character of an Englishman in this? On the contrary, does it not prominently shew his inherent love of fair-play and even-handed justice, in the case of no matter how great a criminal? What difference is there between the case of Palmer, the wholesale poisoner, and that of a man to whom at best is only ascribed the order for killing? Except in the colour of the individuals, we see none in the hue of their respective crimes, and did Palmer lack advocates—did Rush—did the Mannings? We are no advocates for undue leniency to rebels and cut-throats, as all who know us will readily believe, but the day is gone by when an unreasoning and insensate cry for bood was partly justified by the enormity of our sufferings, and consequent heat and passion of the moment. Hang by all means where the evidence of guilt is irrefragable; but in mercy and in justice spare where even there is the smallest doubt.

But our sentimentalists seem to forget that in the case of the rebel Moolraj, charged with the murder of Anderson and Vans Agnew at Mooltan, Government expressly sought out a competent Englishman to defend him, and those who know anything of that trial, will remember Hamilton's most able defence, which, though not wholly successful, obtained a pardon of his life for Moolraj, and favor and preferment for his advocate thereafter. Rao Sahib is fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Strafford. There is not his equal as a bold and yet subtle jurist, and a staunch and fearless advocate in these provinces; and he is one, too, we believe, who can afford to treat the dastardly sneers and inuendoes of such disappointment hypocrites as X of the *Delhi Gazette*, with a very just proportion of contempt. We have no hesitation in saying either, that all that is said by the same writer about Mr. Sandys of Lucknow having refused to perform the same service for Rao Sahib, "no, *not even for a hundred lacs*," isso much *bosh*. We wish it to be understood, however, that we have by no means done yet with Rao Sahib's case.

MR. LAING DEFENDED.

(From the Englishman, July 22)

We have so frequently stated our objections to the manner in which Mr. Laing applied his surplus balances, as also to the arguments which have been made with the Bank of Bengal that we may stand fairly acquitted of anything like partizanship in the remarks that we are about to make upon these subjects. We have always argued that instead of reducing the duty upon British manufactured goods he should have applied his surplus to the reduction of the income-tax or other direct taxation which, for reasons which we need not refer to here, pressed hardly upon the people of India generally. We considered that for all fiscal purposes India had as good a right to levy duties upon English piece goods as England had to levy duties upon sugar or other produce of Indian growth. But in thus arguing we never for a moment doubted that the motives which induced Mr. Laing to make reductions upon English goods, were honest, and the result of his own earnest conviction. We are sorry to say, however, that there are some persons in Calcutta who have taken advantage of that gentleman's absence, to impute motives to him, which are utterly discreditable and utterly unwarranted by any thing in his past career. The object of this course of procedure appears on the surface to be the justification of Sir Charles Wood in the doubts which he has thrown upon the accuracy of Mr. Laing's budget statement: but at bottom it is quite evident that it is prompted by the malevolence of that unhappy section of effete officialism whose ignorance and blunders brought the country to all but utter bankruptcy, and necessitated the sending out first Mr. Wilson and then Mr. Laing, to endeavour to re-establish the solvency of the State. This has been done, and the ousted celestials whose united capacities were barely equal to a sum in addition, are now grinding their teeth and spitting their venom at an absent man. However, Mr. Laing will soon be able to answer for himself, and we are sure that he is well prepared to do so, especially as regards integrity of purpose if any one, even Sir Charles Wood, should dare to doubt it.

As regards the arrangements with the Bank of Bengal, it must be well known to some of his detractors that they were all made in his absence, and that with one or two trifling exceptions they were officially approved of by the Secretary of State for India, though it may suit him in his place in Parliament to express a vague disapprobation of some portion of them. As regards the Directors of the Bank of Bengal and their Secretary, we think they will manage to survive the terrible sarcasm which has been pointed at them from the same quarter. We and others, have said that the Bank had the best of the bargain with the government, and we have unhesitatingly expressed our opinion that the government should cease to be partners in a banking institution. But it has remained for the clique to which we have referred, to assume that if opportunity offered, they might be guilty of dishonesty, the ex-officio directors notwithstanding.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

(From the Delhi Gazette, July 26.)

We very much regret to learn that that admirably conducted and interesting periodical, *Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany* is in want of support. The spirited and enterprising proprietors have well fulfilled the pledge they gave, when establishing the journal. They have punctually laid before their readers, a varied and select assortment of interesting matter. And yet they have been disappointed by that public for whose entertainment they voluntered to cater. The public taste must be delicate indeed, if support is withheld from no reason but that the fare is not worth devouring. We venture to assert that the *Miscellany* is quite equal to most, that issue from the English press, and because devoted to subjects Indian, should not be permitted to perish. *Chesson and Woodhall* may not perhaps be justified, seeing that so many before them have failed, in expecting the realization of a fortune by their undertaking, but surely they have a right at least to expect that they will be no losers. At present they are.

We have frequently, in these columns, expressed our conviction that India would gain much by possessing an independent periodical, in which the diversified opinions of experienced Anglo-Indians, and intelligent natives, might be expressed for the instruction of those Englishmen who condescend to waste a thought on us. *Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany* promised so well for the purpose that we cannot but express regret at the announcement that it does not pay the cost of producing it. Will nothing convince the public that they lose much by withholding their aid? Not only will they be instrumental in destroying a focus for concentrating the experience of many, but they voluntarily relinquish a medium of conveying a correct notion of our actual position here, as well as of removing most, of those absurd ideas relating to this important continent, still prevalent at home, in circles which, and among people who, do not yet blush at their criminal ignorance. We are so in the habit of constantly vaunting the power and influence of an independent and free press, as to be forgetful of the self-evident fact that, to that useful invention we are indebted for other organs besides newspapers, for disseminating the reflections and opinions of intelligent men. We are too often oblivious of the immense power for good, contained in publications which reflect the more matured thoughts of meditative men, who there find more room to dilate on questions of the day, which require the calm study and lengthened enquiry that cannot for obvious reasons be devoted to 'articles' which appear in the columns of a newspaper. Articles that are probably forgotten in the giddy whirl of rapid revolution, before the following number is issued to the world. This is a matter of sufficient importance to command serious attention. We hope it may in this instance.

The number of the *Miscellany* for the current month, being XXI. of the series, is now before us.

A glance at the Index will be sufficient to uphold us in asserting that, for quantity and variety of matter it is all that can in reason be desired. For those whose excuse lies in want of opportunity to judge for themselves, we give the table of Contents entire. Here it is:—

Newdegate for 1861.
Jottings from my Diary. Extract I.
Letters on Amateur Acting. I.
The Corpora Quadrigemina. Chapter XVIII.
Notes on Shakespeare's Plays. VI. "The Tempest." By C. A. D. Gordon.
Lines to Evening.
The Deccan.
British Railway Statistics.
The Horrors: a Sketch, with a Moral.
Lines on The Future.
Pen-and-Ink Pictures of passing People. VIII. "The Devotedly Attached Couple."
Moslem Hospitality; or Etiquette of Eating and Drinking. From the Persian. By Edward Rehatsek.
A Push to Dictionary—a Review.
An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune. Chapter II.
The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862,
The Doomed House: a Tale. Chapters V., VI.
The 19th of June 1816.
Hill-Sanitaria of Western India: Panchgunny. By John Chesson.
Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

We confidently appeal to a discriminating public, while we challenge the scrutiny of the fastidious.

In point of literary ability also it must be allowed a high place. The subjects are well chosen, and are ably treated. In that respect it is equal to most, and superior to many, that see the light under happier auspices. It may have its weak points, as all other publications with a similar aim have, but, they are to be excused because unavoidable. In the number before us we may instance "Notes on Shakspeare's Plays" by a Mr. C. A. D. Gordon. These have been appearing in several consecutive numbers. They convey the impression of a laborious effort to be wise, on a subject very far beyond the grasp of the writer. He is evidently one of those who having a very superficial knowledge of an author undertakes the impossible task of upsetting the universally received theories of learned commentators. There are one or two other minor points we might also notice, but we let them pass for the present.

Want of space prevents our re-producing articles from this *Miscellany*, but we make room in this issue for one from the number before us. We have often, in preceding numbers, marked off selections for extract, but other subjects, of immediate pressing importance have intervened to occupy our crowded columns. But so much are we, from purely public motives, interested in the success of the periodical that, we shall have pleasure in giving any one, desirous of satisfying themselves of its worth, an opportunity of perusing and examining the collection in our library.

Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall are deserving of much credit for their public spirited enterprise. We would recommend their persevering, in the hope that, ultimately they may succeed in establishing their Miscellany on a sure foundation, that so they might be in a position to supply a want that must eventually be felt. It is long in coming, but there is a good time for the advent of which we are all anxiously looking. There is an eagerness for knowledge on Indian subjects faintly discernible. We hope to see it gradually expand. The newspaper press is hardly in a position to supply it. It will require the pages of a periodical such as the one under notice, to elucidate subjects but superficially alluded to by newspapers. If there be one thing we would recommend more than another, it would be a preference for topics exclusively Indian, whether as tales or essays.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL CASTIGATION.

(From the Daily News, June 28.)

There was issued yesterday, as a return to an order of the House of Commons, upon the motion of Mr. Arther Mills, a curious correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government respecting the financial accounts published by authority of the latter. The interest which the Indian Government has to nourish, guard, and harmonize are so various and complicated, and for the most part also so strange, that without the clue which a sound balance sheet affords it is next to impossible to follow their changes at a distance. But Indian accounts have for the past few years been a complete puzzle; not a skein which you can see at once is tangled, and which you may avoid for your ease or take up at your peril, but something much more ensnaring; statements of surpassing clearness, propounded with an air of confidence in the Council of India at Calcutta, but sure to be soon followed by statements even more powerful and convincing, directly contradicting them, and leaving far less favorable results. This contrariety is the principal theme of the papers issued yesterday. Sir Charles Wood has given the financial department at Calcutta a terrible castigation, and this time Sir Charles is right. In 1859-60 the charges in India were underestimated by 3,761,000*l.*; and although the receipts were more by 1,900,000*l.* than had been estimated, the actual was greater than the estimated deficit by 1,850,000*l.* Towards the end of February, 1861, a tabular statement was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, by order of the Government of India which differed from the actual accounts transmitted by the same department of the Indian Government, on the 20th of March following, by upwards of 4,000,000*l.* The explanation sent from Calcutta is that the statement was published to allay the "groundless anxiety existed among commercial men owing to the want of authentic information as to the true financial position of the Government," which seems a strange reason for publishing wild and adventurous statements as official facts. Sir Charles is warranted in observing that "statements so erroneous tend to shake confidence in the accuracy of Indian accounts." But a singular thing in connexion with this matter is, that Mr. Laing, in his budget speech made before the Indian Council on the 27th of April, 1861, adopted the erroneous figures first published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and which it is now explained were merely an estimate, a month after he had approved and signed the despatch which conveyed to England the actual and correct accounts. These, however, are slight mistakes in comparison with the errors sent home in the accounts which accompanied Mr. Laing's last budget. In the "General Abstract Statement of the Revenues and Charges of India for the year 1860-61, and as estimated for the years, 1861-62, and 1862-63," the deficit for 1860-61, excluding railways, is 1,844,715*l.*: but owing to a miscalculation made at Calcutta, it appears in the accounts as 2,935,470*l.*, which is the deficit *including* railways. This error would naturally appear in the balance to the prejudice of the India Government to the extent of about a million; but the gentleman who is responsible for the account has struck off home charges to the extent of a million without authority for so doing, and thus the two errors balance each other. Proceeding to the estimates of 1861-62, Sir Charles Wood says that Mr. Laing has omitted from the regular estimate two items, one the result of a previous error in estimating home charges, and another the loss by exchange, or railway transactions, amounting together to 790,630*l.*, which would convert his estimated surplus of 142,021*l.* into a deficit of 648,609*l.* The Budget estimate of the current year is analysed in a similar manner, and Mr. Laing's mode of making out a surplus is again questioned. Mr. Laing is charged with omitting a charge of 458,333*l.* for loss by exchange, and of including in the income of the year 1862-3 the repayment of 529,446*l.* advanced in India on account of the Imperial Government, although those advances formed no part of the annual charge of the year in which they were made. The result is according to Sir Charles Wood, that instead of a surplus of 1,482,693*l.* as estimated by Mr. Laing, there would have been a surplus of only 440,914*l.*, if no change in revenue or expenditure had been made. But, acting on Mr. Laing's erroneous estimate of the finances, the Indian Government have within the last two years, surrendered by remissions of taxation 725,000*l.*, while they have proposed to increase expenditure to the extent of 526,453*l.* If the proposed changes were made, the result of the year 1862-3 would be a deficit of 810,539*l.*, whereas if no change had taken place either in revenue or expenditure, the result would have been a surplus of 440,914*l.* It is pointed out that "these errors have arisen from the misuse of materials about which no doubt existed." Sir Charles Wood adds that, as it is neither desirable nor possible to continue the remitted taxes, a reduction of expenditure must be resorted to; the item of 526,453*l.* of increased expenditure must be given up, and further reductions to the extent of rather more then 280,000*l.* made, if an equilibrium is to be obtained for the year 1862-63.

The general impression which this correspondence leaves is that Mr. Laing is too eager to present an appearance of results before they are fairly realised. This is a tendency which Sir Charles Wood is well qualified to check. But errors of account ought not to make us forget that Mr. Laing is pursuing a wise fiscal policy in India, in which he both needs and deserves support.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A BRACE of Thorough bred ENGLISH POINTERS (Dogs) Liver colored, well broke and have been shot to two seasons in Norfolk, 3 years old, to be seen on board a ship in the Harbour just arrived from England. For address and particulars apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. forged; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions.
Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases.
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennent's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland.*
Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.'S PORT.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship "Portland."
The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.
This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret		No. 2	at Rs.	26 pdz.
Ditto	Pints	"	"	14 "
Ditto		No. 3	"	20 "
Ditto	Pints	"	"	11 "
Ditto		No. 4	"	16 "

LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.—Just landed from the *Granville* and *Bucton Castle*, from London: the above BEER of superior quality, and in prime condition; also ALLSOPP'S STOUT, both bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5½ per dozen, and Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 9th July 1862.

For a quantity not less than 12 dozen Quarts, or 16 dozen Pints, a reduction of Rs. ½ per dozen will be made.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley, Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—
Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to
S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in my name alone.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.
24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 38
Bronze do. White do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
Brown do. Yellow do.		"	" 32
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	" 28
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margaux		"	" 34
Leoville		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	"	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	"	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	"	" 36
Do.	do. Pints	"	" 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dambar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine do.	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		"	" 18
CURACOA		"	" 42
MARASCHINO		"	" 40
SHERRY BRANDY		"	" 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	
do.	Jullies Robins (30 years old)	"	" 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	"	" 30
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	"	
Do.	Hollands in cases	"	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	" 31

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree)

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva ... 15 Flasks	28
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes. Double Waterproof of Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge cases of superior quality for shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Grey's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.
Wholesale only.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF GREY PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

On account and risk of the first purchaser Jamsetjee Eduljee Treasury-walla.

C S C—9 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. 40 inches, of Messrs. Comber & Co.'s manufacture.
B E 20 Do. do. do.
N K 7 lbs. 40 inches, of Killick, Nixon & Co.'s
Also on account of Abba Thara.
S P—23 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. 40 inches.
H D W 7 Do. do. do.
E B & Co. E H 10 Do. do.

Terms—Ready Cash.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. AT "KHUMBALLA."

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Khumballa," the Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware &c. (of a Gentleman changing his residence) the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Rich Cut Decanters, Handsome Dinner Sets, a Rich Blue and Gold Enamelled Tea and Coffee Set, Handsome Green and Gold Dessert Set, Plated Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Frames, Salvers, Set of Spoons, Forks, and Knives; and the Furniture all Open Carved, comprising Conversation and Half-backed Couches, an Elegantly Carved Ottoman lined with Rich Damask and Springs, Velvet-pile Carpet, Handsome Plated 4 light and Double Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Bronze Single Light and Table Argand Lamps, Cheffoniers with Glass Book Cases, Pier and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Carved Round Tea Poys, an Excellent Correct Going Alabaster 21 Day Clock, strikes the hour and half hour, with a Beautifully Carved Backwood Glass Case, China Lacquered and Japanned Chairs, Chess, and Writing Tables, Nests of Japanned Tea Poys, Engravings in Frames, Sets of Dining Tables, Chairs, Side Board Screens, Hat Stand, four post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, and Reclining Couches, an English Chest of Drawers with Writing Drawers and Out Cases. Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles. Several dozens of Choice Plants in Pots.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 7th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received four new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Aug. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
500 Pieces Grey Jacconets.
600 " " Madapollams.
700 " " Shirtings.
500 " " Long Cloths.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

On account of the first purchaser Chutoorbhooj Jairain, by order of Luxmidass Hurry.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings 45 in. 9 lb.

Also,

On account of the first purchaser Ebram Shaik Ahmed, by order of Bhugwan Moolchund.

5 Bales each 300 lb. Mock Water Twist, No. 30.
3 Bales each 300 lb. Mule Twist, No. 20.
12 Dozen Superior Ginger Cordial.
12 Dozen Real Mountain Dew.

BEER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 5th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, at the Custom House Godown, Arthur Bunder, Colaba,
12 hhds. Allsopp's Beer ex *Veritas.*

ON MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, &c.

Also,

A few Bolts of Grass Bleached Navy Canvas] Nos. 8 to 7.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

WINES.

Good Port Wine	Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto Sherry	" 18 "
English-bottled Beer	" 4 "
Sound Porter in Pints	" 3½ "
Ginger Wine of Superior quality at	Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—	
In quarts	Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints	" 7-8 "

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

ROPE AND SHEATHING FELT.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 4th Aug. 1862.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above work is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

THE LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED—
Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binost.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binost, from Rs. 20 to 35.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do, without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 1 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral bandies from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. Do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Aluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
American and English Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
Opera Glasses.
Thermometers, &c., &c.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

Chief Office—*Exchange, Liverpool.*
Capital, £500,000, with power to increase to One Million.
Branch Offices:
LONDON—83, King William Street.
MANCHESTER—30, St. Ann's Street.
GLASGOW—146, Buchanan Street.

Trustees.
T. Edwards Moss, Esq. Christopher Bushell, Esq.
Edward Heath, Esq.

Board of Direction.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.
Edward Heath Esq.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
James A. Picton, Esq.
Samuel Still, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliff, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

In the first year the receipts were	£12,569 3 5
Second year	24,996 14 8
And for the third year they are	38,483 16 2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life department the premiums received have been as follow:

During the first two years	£6,272 1 0
And during the last two years	22,626 18 11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

First year	£19,718 1 2
Second year	38,223 12 10
Third year	57,869 18 3

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay.

LAWRENCE & Co.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office.
78 and 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office.
Water Street.

Capital, One Million, (With power to increase)

Board of Directors.
Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq., (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co., Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barkes Guion, Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surrey, and the Temple, London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.

General Manager.
W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On every description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency.
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Board of Management.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore, Solicitors).

Medical Officer.—Dr. C. C. Mead.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

The Premiums.

UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	2	0	2	14	0	18	8	0	3	7	2
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	35	0	0	6	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	3	3

Example.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company; or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Stamps. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

Active Agents Wanted

At Ajmere, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Ellichpore, Gwalior, Hyderabad (Scinde), Indore, Jaulna, Jhelum, Jubbulpore, Jullunder, Mhow, Nagpore, and Saugor.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, July 1862.

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